The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,267.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town.....	Rs.	52 0 0
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Domestic Occurrences each		0 8

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

MADRAS.

DEATHS.

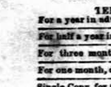
MACFARLANE—March 6th, at Bangalore, the Rev. James Rathven Macfarlane, M. A., Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Madras Presidency.

RIORDAN—March 6th, Michael St. John Riordan, the beloved son of Mr. D. Riordan, Supt. People's Park, aged 3 years and 6 months.

SULLIVAN—March 6th, at Coimbatoor, Arthur Desmond, infant son of H. E. Sullivan, Esq., C. S., aged 11 months and 10 days.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingi, Bahrein, Bushire, Kuweit, and Busserah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	as	3rd & 17th	Leave Busserah.....	on	3rd & 17th
" Muscat	"	8th 22nd	" Kuweit	"	20th 3rd
" B' Abbas....	"	11th 25th	" Bushire.....	"	23rd 6th
" Lingi.....	"	12th 26th	" Lingi.....	"	25th 9th
" Bahrein.....	"	14th 28th	" B. Abbas	"	5th 11th
" Bushire...	"	16th 30th	" Muscat	"	9th 12th
Arrive Busserah....	"	17th 31st	Arrive Bombay.....	"	2nd 16th

The Steam Ship "EUPHRATES," 750 tons, 160 H. P. J. H. Atkinson, Commander, will be despatched as above on 17th March.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukker, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsar, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

Rates of Passage Money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees, from Alexandria to Trieste, *first class £15, second class £10; children* under 10 years at *half fare*; under 2 years *free. Reduced fares* for FAMILIES, consisting of no less than four persons travelling together; *first class £12 7s. 3d.* per head; *second class £8 5s.* per head. Railway Tickets, from Suez to Alexandria, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co., *first class £4 10s., second class £2 5s.*; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. Further arrangements made with the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co., Managers). Passengers from Bombay can book through to Trieste at the following rates:—

First Class.. £64, 10s. / Second Class £37, 5s.. } Inclusive of Railway transit through Egypt, but exclusive of Hotel expenses in Egypt and of Wines on board the Steamers.

For further particulars apply to

A. C. GUMPERT,
Agent for the Austrian Lloyd & Consul for Austria, Prussia, &c.
Bombay, Elphinstone Circle.

"OVERLAND PASSENGERS" should procure their requirements from BADHAM & Co., Apollo House. "See Catalogue."

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Mahalukshmi*, from Liverpool, are requested to send Boats alongside for their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Corney will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per ship *Planet*, Nattrass, Commander, from London, are requested to sign the Average Bond now being circulated, and to take delivery of their Goods as they arrive. Failing their doing so, Captain Nattrass will be compelled to land the Cargo without further notice, as the Ship is leaking from damage sustained from grounding on the Prongs while entering the Harbour.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents Ship *Planet*.

7th March 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Tythonus*, from Liverpool, are requested to send Boats alongside for their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Allerv will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co., Agents.

S. S. "GUNGA," with Overland Cargo, ex Atlantic, having arrived, Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading at the Office of the undersigned and to take delivery of the Goods from the Custom House Bunder.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers,
B. & B. S. S. Company (Limited).

Bombay, 13th March 1866.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—J. BURN, Civil, Military, and Naval Outfitter, will remove on the 1st of March to the new and extensive premises, 30, Meadow Street, lately occupied by the Bhattia Financial, opposite the Bank of Bombay.

21st February 1866.

THE MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the OFFICES of the above Company have been REMOVED to No. 2, Forbes Street.

It is requested that, for the present, all Communications be addressed to the Directors of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited).

For the Board of Directors,
R. L. TAYLOR, Chairman.

Bombay, 12th March 1866.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.—Pursuant to a Resolution of a General Meeting of the Bombay Education Society, held in the Boys' School, Byculla, on MONDAY, 12th February 1866, the ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING will be held in the Boys' School, Byculla, on MONDAY next, March 19th, 1866, at 11 A.M.

His Excellency the Governor in the Chair.

The attendance of all Members is particularly requested.

By order,
ALFRED PHILLIPS, Captain,
Secretary, Bombay Education Society.

Byculla, 12th March 1866.

REQUIRED, 13,000 Callian or Titwalla BRICKS, to be delivered at the Company's premises at Girgaum. Tenders to be addressed to

GEORGE WHITLEY, for Secretaries,
Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited).

13th March 1866.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—CONSECRATION OF THE TOWER OF SILENCE AT TARRAPOOR.—NOTICE is hereby given, that for the accommodation of Parsees and others desirous of witnessing the above Ceremony, the following Trains will be run in addition to the ordinary Passenger Trains on the 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th instant, and the 6 A.M. from Ahmedabad and the 6 A.M. from Bombay will also stop at Bysur to pick up and set down 1st Class Passengers only:—

Up.		A. M.	Down.		P. M.
Surat ...	...Dep.	8 0	Bysur ...	...Dep.	6 30
Sucheen ...	... ,,	8 33	Dhannoo .	...Arr.	7 1
Nowsaree...	...Arr.	9 0	Do. ...	...Dep.	7 11
Do. ...	...Dep.	9 15	Sunjan ...	... ,,	7 59
Umulsar...	... ,,	9 40	Damaun...	... ,,	8 35
Billinora .	... ,,	10 00	Pardee ...	... ,,	8 55
Doongee ...	... ,,	10 10	Bulsar ...	...Arr.	9 30
Bulsar. ...	...Arr.	10 25	Do. ...	...Dep.	9 40
Do. ...	...Dep.	10 35	Doongree .	... ,,	10 5
Pardee ...	...Arr.	10 55	Billimor .	... ,,	10 20
Do. ...	...Dep.	11 16	Umulsar .	... ,,	10 55
Damaun...	... ,,	11 45	Nowsaree.	...Arr.	11 25
Sunjan ...	... ,,	12 23	Do. ...	...Dep.	11 35
Dhanoo .	...Arr.	1 11	Sucheen ...	... ,,	12 10
Do. ...	...Dep.	1 21	Surat ...	...Arr.	12 40
Bysur ...	...Arr.	1 57			
Down.		A. M.	Up.		P. M.
Bombay ...	...Dep.	8 48	Bysur ...	...Dep.	7 30
Mahim ...	... ,,	9 3	Palghur ...	...Arr.	7 50
Bandora...	... ,,	9 7	Do. ...	...Dep.	8 0
Pahada ...	... ,,	9 30	Verarn ...	... ,,	8 45
Bysur ...	... ,,	9 45	Bassein ...	... ,,	9 8
Bassein ..	... ,,	10 25	Dysur ...	... ,,	9 44
Verarn ...	... ,,	10 42	Pahada ...	... ,,	9 58
Palghur ...	...Arr.	11 40	Bandora...	... ,,	10 22
Do. ...	...Dep.	11 50	Mahim ...	... ,,	10 30
Bysur ...	...Arr.	12 10	Bombay...	...Arr.	10 45

J. B. HAYES, Traffic Manager.

General Offices, Bombay, 12th March 1866.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE,
THURSDAY EVENING, 15TH MARCH.

UNIMITABLE AND WONDERFUL MAGICAL REPRESENTATION, by PROFESSOR VANEK and COMPANY, Grand Wizard of the North, Artist to His Majesty the Sultan of Turkey, by general desire THE EXTRAORDINARY EXPERIMENT OF THE DECAPITATION.

☞ *Upwards of one hundred Ladies and Gentlemen having been obliged to leave the Theatre on* THURSDAY *last for want of Room,* PROFESSOR VANEK *is induced to give his* WONDERFUL DECAPITATION SCENE *once more in Bombay* THIS EVENING (15th *March*) *together with other inimitable Magical and Sleight-of-hand Experiments, and the very much admired Cyclorama.*

Cards of Admission.

Dress Circle (Family Tickets to admit three)	Rs.	15
Dress Circle (Single Tickets)	,,	6
Dress Circle (for Children under 8 years)	,,	3
Stalls	,,	3
Gallery	,,	3
Pit	,,	2

Doors open at 8 o'clock, performance to commence at 8.45.

☞ Tickets to be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., and at the Theatre on the evening of the Performance.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agents in England.

The Company is prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS to Liverpool at the following rates:—

First Class ..... £60 } Exclusive of Wines and
Second Class..... £35 } Railway Transit in Egypt.

TO SUEZ.

First Class... .. .. .. £45 }
Second Class..... £25 } "

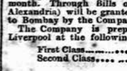
For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Reynolds, Mann & Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool; or No. 5, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co. Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The S. S. "KRISHNA," 1800 Tons, Captain Morison, will be despatched about 20th March.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.
B. and B. S. S. Company (Limited).

OVERLAND ROUTE *vid* TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)



THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste, *Weekly*, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 800 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company employ on this line their best steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from 3 days 6 hours, to 5 days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

The Railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend is complete throughout.

The Custom House and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

British subjects proceeding from India to Europe, who are not provided with *Foreign-office* Pass-ports, can obtain Pass-ports at the Government Secretariates at Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, or at the British Consulate at Alexandria. Visa for Austria and Prussia are granted by the undersigned.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agent is prepared to grant Passage Tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the Railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of Passage Money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees, from Alexandria to Trieste, *first class £15, second class £10; children* under 10 years at *half fare*; under 2 years *free. Reduced fares* for FAMILIES, consisting of no less than four persons travelling together; *first class £12 7s. 3d.* per head; *second class £8 5s.* per head. Railway Tickets, from Suez to Alexandria, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co., *first class £4 10s., second class £2 5s.*; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. Further arrangements made with the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co., Managers). Passengers from Bombay can book through to Trieste at the following rates:—

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Surat ...	...Dep.	8 0	Bysur ...	...Dep.	6 30
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Bysur ...	... ,,	9 45	Bassein ...	... ,,	9 8
Bassein ..	... ,,	10 25	Dysur ...	... ,,	9 44
Verarn ...	... ,,	10 42	Pahada ...	... ,,	9 58
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J. B. HAYES, Traffic Manager.

General Offices, Bombay, 12th March 1866.

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Dress Circle (Single Tickets)	,,	6
Dress Circle (for Children under 8 years)	,,	3
Stalls	,,	3
Gallery	,,	3
Pit	,,	2

Doors open at 8 o'clock, performance to commence at 8.45.

☞ Tickets to be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., and at the Theatre on the evening of the Performance.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, G. C. B.

APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO AND MARINE STREETS, BOMBAY.

BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts, Rs. 50, 55, 60 and 65 per dozen, made to measure, and universally worn in India. *See Catalogue.*

		Rs.	As.
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts	each.	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts	,,	10	0
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts	,,	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Spun Silk Shirts	,,	13	8
BADHAM'S Zingary Cricketting Shirts.....	,,	10	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits.....	,,	20	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Sleeping Suits.....	,,	20	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits.....	,,	20	0
BADHAM'S Regent, Dux, Indian and Military Collars	per doz.	7	0
BADHAM'S India Gauge Banians	each.	4	12
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Banians	,,	4	12
BADHAM'S Gauze Banians	,,	4	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Drawers	,,	6	8
BADHAM'S Balbrigan Socks	per doz.	20	0
BADHAM'S Fine Dressed Cotton Socks ...	,,	11	0
BADHAM'S Celebrated Merino Hosiery.			
BADHAM'S Knickerbocker Stockings.....	each.	3	8
Jouvin's best French Kid Gloves...	per pair.	2	12
White Kid Gloves ...	,,	1	12
Dog Skin Gloves ...	,,	2	12
Buck and Doe Gloves. ...	,,	3	12
The Universal Scarf, ...	each.	4	12
The Romal Scarf for Pin or Ring	,,	4	8
The Windsor Scarf ...	,,	2	12
The Derby Scarf...	,,	4	8
The Diamond Scarf ...	,,	4	4

An immense assortment of Scarfs and Ties.

Overland Trunks, 2 feet 6, 2 feet 9, 3 feet, Rs. 26, 28 and 30 each.
Railway Portmanteaus, Rs. 17, 19, and 22 each.
Courier Bags, 6, 8, 9, and 12 Rupees.
Hat Cases, Rs. 6-12 each, Railway Rugs Rs 12 to 30.
LINCOLN and BENNETT'S Black Silk Hats.
ELLWOOD'S Helmets, Oxford and Shooting Hats.
CHRISTY'S Melton, Oxford, Straw, and Tweed Hats.

Mofussil orders will have special attention.

BADHAM'S Catalogue contains particulars of the Route to England via Trieste, also the P. and O. Co.'s rates of passage money, and the Winners of the Derby at Epsom since 1846.

BADHAM & Co.,
Apollo House, Bombay.

ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—The EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Members, called for MONDAY the 12th, is unavoidably postponed to MONDAY the 19th instant.

By order,
S. GOLTCHMAN, Acting Secretary.

10th March 1866.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—J. RANKIN & Co., Engineers and Boiler-makers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

THE undersigned have on sale at their Godown a large quantity of BLASTERING GUN POWDER of the best quality, and PATENT FUZE, on the following Price current:—

BLASTERING GUN POWDER at 14 Rs. per cwt.
PATENT FUZE ..... at 60 Rs. per Barrel.

HEPTOOLLA ALLYBHOY & Co.,
Ship Chandlers, No. 7, Apollo Street, Fort.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes. All orders executed at shortest possible notice. No. 2, Rummum Street, Fort.

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 6 or 12 months' supplies and prices may be obtained on application to

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. E. M. Reilly and Co., 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 400.

Cartridge Cases and Wads.
Air-butt Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.
Army Regulation Swords.

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the PARTNERSHIP between us, the undersigned, HENRY ROGERS and CHARLES CAMPBELL PENNEY, under the name and firm of MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co., has been DISSOLVED as from the 31st day of August last, and that no further business will be carried on under that name and firm from this date.

HENRY ROGERS.
C. C. PENNEY.

Bombay, 5th March 1866.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Secretaries, No. 5, Meadow Street, on TUESDAY, 20th instant, at 3 P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—

To receive the Directors' Report and the Balance Sheet made up to 31st December last.
To elect a Director in the room of Merwanjee Nusserwanje Bhownuggur, Esq., resigned
To elect an Auditor in the room of Mr. S. Read, who retires, but is eligible for re-election.

By order of the Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 6th March 1866.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order. Medow Street, Established 1850.

Now Ready,

CATALOGUE
OF THE
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS OF THE PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY, including a list of the Drugs sold in the Bazars of Western India,

compiled by
G. C. M. BIRDWOOD, M. D.,
Olim Prors. Ann. Soc. Med. Reg. Edin.

Secretary and Curator Government Central Museum, and Honorary Secretary to the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Western India and the B. B. R. A. S.

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Postage—Eight Annas.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN."—The *Bombay Guardian* was published from 1851 to 1865, maintaining its character throughout this period as a religious, undenominational, Catholic Journal. Its publication ceased in July last, by a necessity that seemed unavoidable. Much regret for this cessation has since been expressed, and arrangements have at length been made for its re-establishment under the former Editorship. Several gentlemen of known ability have agreed to write for it, and it is hoped that the questions of the day—literary, social, political, scientific, and missionary—may find appropriate treatment in its columns: the first place, in all discussions, being given to the testimony of Scripture. It is intended that the first number shall appear on the first Saturday in March.

Terms of Subscription—Rs. 12 per annum; with Indian Postage Rs. 15-4-0. Payable in advance, (quarterly, where more convenient.) Address, "Editor *Bombay Guardian*, Tract and Book Depository, Esplanade."

Bombay, 10th February 1866.

FROM BOSTON, by Ice Ship *Milton*, to arrive in April—

150 - Bbls and half Bbls Apples,
100 Bbls Flour,
200 Do. Rosin,
300 Cases Naptha,
100,000 feet Lumber,

FOR SALE to arrive by

ENJ. F. FIELD, Jr.,
Agent Tudor Co.

POONA SEMINARY.—
A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.
For prospectuses apply to

HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

EX "MONMOUTHSHIRE," "A 5 ton STEAM TRAVELLING CRANE, by J. Taylor and Co., Liverpool.

Two (2) 3 ton Travelling Cranes by Cowans, Sheldon and Co, Carlisle; also Crab Winches, Chains, Blocks, and other Contractors' Plant.

Lately received—Horizontal Steam Engines and Boilers, with all the latest improvements.

Daily expected, per "Norval," Steam Pumping Engines and Fire Engines, by Shand, Mason and Co.

Suction Hose, Delivery Hose, &c.

A lot of very superior English Leather Belting, from 2 to 6 inches wide, daily expected.

Portland Cement.

Cast Iron, Wrought Iron and Lead Pipes.

Gas Chandeliers and Fittings.

Orders registered for galvanised corrugated Iron.

FLETCHER & MITCHELL.

Metal Mart, 30th January 1866.

NOTICES.

ELPHINSTONE HOTEL, BOMBAY, entirely under *English Management*, affords superior accommodation, of every description, at moderate charges.

The *Sleeping Apartments* are furnished throughout, in a manner which cannot fail to secure to all Visitors those comforts which it has been the great aim to provide.

The *Dining Hall*, with accommodation for at least eighty persons, is handsomely furnished and well lighted, and the *Table* and its appointments will be found superior to any in Bombay.

The *Drawing Room*, 50 feet by 34 feet, is elegantly furnished and tastefully arranged for the comfort of *Ladies* and their families.

The *Hotel* is delightfully situated on an elevated site in the *Mount Road*, only five minutes' drive from *Byculla Railway Station*, and ten minutes' from *Mazagon Bundar*.

A large *Boat* meets the *Mail Steamers*, and Carriages are provided for the conveyance of *Passengers* to the *Hotel*.

H. T. MARTIN, Manager.

Bombay, 1st November 1865.

NOTICE.—The undersigned has THIS DAY established himself as a FREIGHT-BROKER. Office, No. 7, Military Square.

J. ATHEY.

Bombay, 1st February 1866.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders called for the 15th instant is POSTPONED to WEDNESDAY the 18th April next, at the time and place before notified, in consequence of necessary delay caused by the transfer of the Management and in preparing and printing the Balance Sheet of the Company.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be REOPENED till the 2nd proximo, when they will again be CLOSED till the 19th idem.

By order of the Directors,
REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 9th March 1866.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—The Public is respectfully informed that on and after MONDAY, 12th instant, the following ALTERATIONS IN GOODS RATES will come into force:—

Half pressed Cotton will be reduced from 4th to 3rd Class rate to and from all Stations and Bombay only; 4th class rate will be charged between country stations.

Piece Goods will be reduced from 5th to 3rd class rate to and from all stations.

Wool, whether loose packed or not press packed, will be reduced to 3rd class rate to and from all stations.

Hoops, Sheets, and other damageable Iron will be reduced from 3rd class to 2nd class rates to and from all stations.

Dates will be reduced from 2nd to 1st class rate to and from all stations.

Surnse Seed and Castor Oil Seed will be reduced to 1st class rate to and from all stations and Bombay only: 2nd class rate will be charged between country stations.

Ghee, both in casks and dubbers, will be reduced from 3rd to 2nd class rate to and from all stations.

By order,
J. B. HAYES, Traffic Manager.

General Offices, Bombay, 9th March 1866.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that upon Ninety (90) per Shares of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board,
S. GOLTCHMAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

WITH reference to the following Advertisement appearing in TO-DAY'S Newspapers, viz.:—

"The business carried on by me in the name of MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co. since 31st August 1865, will henceforth be carried on by me in the name of MACINDOE, PENNEY & Co.

"6th March 1866. "C. C. PENNEY."

The undersigned HENRY ROGERS gives Notice that such Advertisement was issued without his authority or consent, and that Mr. C. C. PENNEY has no right to carry on business as he proposes.

HENRY ROGERS.

Bombay, 7th March 1866.

ELPHINSTONE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA (LIMITED).—Shareholders holding ALLOTMENT PAPERS or PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATES are requested to send them in and to have them exchanged for SHARE CERTIFICATES.

R. BALCRUSTNA, Manager.

7, Church Lane, 5th March 1866.

NORTH-BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on Buildings containing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January, 1866.

WOODEN HOUSES.—The undersigned are prepared to construct in Bombay Houses of the best Maulmain Teak from 3,000 Rupees and upwards. Designs and estimates to be seen at 13 Gilder Street, Tardeo. W. ADDIE and CAMPBELL, C. E.

No. 13, Gilder Street, Tardeo, Bombay, 14th February 1866.

A CARD.

MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST,
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

THE BOMBAY COMMISSION AGENCY AND BANKING CORPORATION (LIMITED).

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at its Office, No. 1, Oak Lane, on MONDAY the 19th March 1866, at 3 P. M., to confirm the following Resolutions, passed at the First Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 14th instant:—

1. That the Corporation be wound up voluntarily.
2. That Mess

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

Nothing doing. Market dull and gradually declining.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks ...	6 months' sight...	2s. 1 9/16d. to 2s. 1¾d.
Do. Credits...	Do. do. ...	2s. 1 11/16d. to 2s. 1¾d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do. ...	1¾d. to 2s. 1 15/16d.
Calcutta ...	At sight ...	100
Do.	30 days' sight ...	99¾
Do.	60 Do. do. ...	99¾
Madras	30 Do. do. ...	99
China	60 Do. do. ...	214

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Sicca Rs.	Transfer Loans	...	Rs. 90
,, ,, Sicca ,,	Loan 1832-33	...	,, 93
,, ,, Co.'s ,,	1855-56	...	} ,, 88½
,, ,, ,,	1842-43	...	
,, ,, ,,	1854-55	...	
Five per cent Co.'s Rs.	Loan 1856-57	...	,, 103
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55		...	,, 101 p et p
Five and a half per cent.		...	,, 108

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 14.

Neill, Ensign, 16th Foot, for service, from England.
Martin, Lieutenant Colonel T. W., 7th Royal Fusiliers, on leave, from England.
Creeton, Colonel C., B. Staff Corps, to appear before a Medical Committee, from Mooltan.
Hore, Lieutenant R. T., B. Staff Corps, to appear before a Medical Committee, from Peshawur.
D'Oyly, Lieutenant Colonel J. W., 1st Battalion 11th Foot, on leave, from Oudh.
Wheatly, Assistant Surgeon B.F., on leave, from England.
Mainwaring, Major W. S., Staff Corps, on duty, from Jacobabad.
Kerby, Colonel, Deputy Adjutant General, on sick leave, from Poona.
Scovell, Captain E. J., 96th Foot, on leave, from England.
Bally, Captain, 33rd Foot, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 14.

Duckering, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Department, to join, to Jacobabad.
Williams, Assistant Surgeon J., General Staff, on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Thornhill, Lieutenant C., Royal Artillery, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Vaughan, Captain H., Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Ahmedabad.
Oldham, Lieutenant G. W., Royal Engineers, on leave, to England.
Tanner, Captain H. C. B., Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to England.
Davis, Lieutenant A., Corps of Guides, on leave, to England.
Aitken, Lieutenant Colonel, Inspector General of Ordnance, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Lownds, Surgeon, Medical Establishment, on leave, to Mount Aboo.
Cheshyre, Major, Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to England.
Stileman, Major, 15th Regiment N. I., on leave, to England.
Thorn, Surgeon Major, Medical Establishment, on medical certificate, to England.
Longley, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, to join, to Sholapore.
Hunter, Lieutenant, 106th Foot, to join, to Nuseerabad.
Skottowe, Captain, 2nd M. N. I., to join, to Madras.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 13th March.

Lieutenant and Adjutant Conroy, Cadre 3rd European Regiment, is attached to the 26th Regiment N. I., and directed to join.

SHIPPING.

Mar.	ARRIVALS.	
14	Margaret Crawford (s)....Teal	Gon, March 13.
	Wilfred.....	Suk ..... Hull, Oct. 14.
	Queen of India	Cooper ..... New Zealand, Oct. 17.
Mar.	DEPARTURES.	
14	Dunelin.....	Robertson ..... London.
	Exxine	Dyerexx ..... Ayuba.
	Fircrest (s).....	Parker ..... Liverpool.
	Malta (s)	Hyde ..... Aden and Suez.
	Marichan	Stewart ..... Kurrachee.
	Maharaj (s)	Thompson ..... Gulf of Cutch.
	Karanjah (s).....	Crocker ..... Goa, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—P. and O. Co.'s S. S. *Sahastir*, A. Parish, bound to China. Schooner *Ayis*, Nacoda, bound to Mozambique and Zanzibar.

The Barque *Vickery*, for Zanzibar, began to load yesterday.

BENGAL.

DEPARTURES.—March 6th, ship *Bisnpore*, and a schooner (numbers undistinguishable).

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.—March 7th, French steamer *Meinam*, from Calcutta.
DEPARTURES.—March 9th, screw steamer *Jeffna*, for Negapatam. Ship *Lady Melville*, for London, and French steamer *Meinam*, for Pondicherry.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[s.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

679	Hollinside, Bains—The Captain.	(c. l. Feb. 28)
690	Logan to, Walker—Stacker, Finger & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 24)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

319	Alfred, Norrie—Merwanjee Nasserwanjee.	(c. l. Feb. 10)
993	Ann Millicent, Nash—Edward Bates & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 26)
1209	Alsager, Peterson—Wallace & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 17)
1126	Bates Family, Hay—E. Bates & Co.	(c. l. Mar. 9)
1376	Bechercloss Ambuiloss. Mossop—Roger Price & Co.	
1376	Bella, Peel Castle & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 7)
624	Beatrice, Thomas—Nanabhoy Dubash.	(c. l. March 2)
1532	Bulwark, Kelly—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. Mar. 16)
1190	Caribou, Campbell—Cooverjee Jehangeer & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 21)
1331	Castlemaine, McGill—Finlay Scott & Co.	
1526	Clementina, Rose—Lyon Brothers & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 17)
1848	Dalkeith Jostc—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 13)
1452	East, Callander—Merwanjee Dubash.	(c. l. Feb. 13)
1418	Eastern Belle, Hutchinson—Framjee Sands & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 20)
2045	Ellen Bates, Logan—E. Bates & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 30)
1642	Ellen Stewart, Lyons—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 24)
1737	Flying Foam, Hall—John Glover & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 24)
1156	Frenchman, Galloway—Cumland & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 6)
1175	Gaisinet, Kennedy—R. Stewart & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 24)
1459	Waddington, Browne—P. & O. Co.	(c. l. Mar. 9)
1832	Hyderabad, Harley—Iron Ship Co.	(c. l. Feb. 13)
1443	James Seddon, Barker—J. Glover & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 2)
1450	John Stuart, Laing—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 3)
1197	John Bazley, Wood—Lyon Brothers & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 17)
841	Mary Stenhouse, Woodmass—Edward Bates & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 28)
1015	May Queen, Pearce—Merwanjee Nasserwanjee.	(c. l. Feb. 17)
1049	Schehallien, Campbell—Cumland & Co.	(c. l. Mar. 5)
1311	Monmouthshire, Irvine—Roper, Price & Co.	(c. l. Mar. 7)
1272	Mirets, White—John Glover & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 14)
796	Magel, Hansen—Stocker, Finger & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 19)
1194	Monica, Hunter—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 23)
1272	Protector, Townsend—Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 6)
1105	Protens, Murphy—Wallace & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 31)
1267	Queen of the Seas, Y de la Parrelle—J. Glover & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 2)
1450	Sarah, Miller—Sir C. Forbes & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 1)
1425	Robert Seddon, Pennington—J. Glover & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 15)
1317	Samuel Cruickshank—Rendle Scovell & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 1)
1150	Sarah Sands, White—E. Bates & Co.	
553	South Carolina, Shapcott—Cumland & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 11)
1776	Thalaba, Gardiner—Stevenson, Hobart & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 23)
474	Thetis, Frids—Peel Cassels & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 15)
1200	Wallace, Corry—Grant Brothers.	(c. l. Mar. 5)
1699	William Ritson, Brough—John Tanner & Co.	(c. l. Mar. 6)
868	William Wilson, Welburn—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	(c. l. Mar. 8)

FOR HAVRE.

779	City of Tanjore, Miller—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 17)
1718	Cobia (s), Mingay—The Captain.	(c. l. Feb. 24)
695	Matilda Atchelay, Power—Ewart Latham & Co.	(c. l. Mar. 5)
478	Norval, Taylor—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 24)

FOR BOSTON.

657	Elinore, Bowden—The Captain.	(c. l. Feb. 12)

FOR TUTICORIN.

242	Sassie Oswald, Devine—Lyon Brothers.	(c. l. Mar. 10)

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

750	Euphrates (s), Atkinson—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. Mar. 19)
378	Hyderabad, Nacoda—Mirza Mohmed Sallay.	(c. l. Mar 16)

FOR KURRACHEE.

987	Edward P. Bouverie, Brown—W. Nicol & Co.	

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

205	Burmah (s), Irvine—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. Mar. 9)

FOR ZANZIBAR.

	Victory, Nacoda.	

FOR MADRAS.

687	Excelsior, Barton—The Captain.	

FOR ADEN AND SUEZ.

366	Krishna (s), Morrison—Stearns, Hobart & Co.	(c. l. March 5)

FOR BORDEAUX.

345	Marie et Louise, London.	(c. l. March 5)

FOR HONGKONG.

1490	Tynesworth (s), Forster—D. Sassoon & Co.	
600	United Service (s), Brown—R. F. Cama, and others.	
597	Esperance, Nicolas—Dossabhoy Cursetjee & Co.	

FOR CLYDE.

535	Ambleside, Bowie—Lyon Brothers.	

NOT FIXED.

578	Alma, Compere.	
347	Awazon, Dunberry.	
1045	Americana, Potts.	
206	Ariel Robinson, Nacoda.	
1455	Baronet's Family, Richmond—Pestonjee Jehangeer.	
1532	Bird of Paradise, McCarthy—Framjee Sands & Co.	
1439	Boadicea Castle (s)—R. F. Cama.	
1401	Bombay, Miller—Stearns, Hobart & Co.	
790	Bowdine, Gilkey.	
670	Calabar, Thompson.	
2302	Cama Family, Mills.	
1350	Celestial Empire, Purden—Sir C. Forbes & Co.	
477	Chrysis, Hadley.	
2211	Clarence, The Captain—(coal hulk).	
858	Devonshire, Hoggan—W. Nicol & Co.	
980	Edith, Macbeth—J. W. Wright & Co.	
75	February, Pankery.	
983	Feize Alum, Stafford—Candasa Marondasa.	
2007	Falkland, Pender.	
846	Fanny, Jenkins.	
412	Futtay Carrim, Nacoda.	
1970	Garnett, Ogle.	
450	Glaneur, Lannegrogs.	
1498	Gipsy, Rhodes.	
890	Gunga (s) Hanscom—Stearns, Hobart & Co.	
	H. C. Kiddon—(coal hulk).	
	Herefordshire, Waller—(coal hulk).	
641	Highland Mary, Perry—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
928	Houghton, Buckmaster.	
1094	Indomitable, Carew—R. H. Cama.	
997	Jane Jack Mitchell, Barclay—W. Nicol & Co.	
1051	Jo' a Scot's, Brafield—Framjee Sands & Co.	
329	Jonawar, (water-lighter) Cuvillier—W. Nicol & Co.	
551	Karanjah (s), Crocker—R. C. and S. N. Co.	
1316	Karnache (s), Cuthbert—W. Nicol & Co.	
1140	Maja Lukshmi, Carney—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
915	Merchantman, Merrilyn—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
640	Mozaffer, Lawazen.	
	Nagasaki, Mathews.	
1079	Oriental, Sanderson—Cursetjee, Clover & Co.	
1001	Otago, Masterton—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	
204	Pet, Parsons, Parrett.	
285	Pearl, Berone.	
992	Planet, Nattras—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
1091	Prince of Wales, Winckler—Pursotma Hurschand.	
390	Regina, Brady—Ruttonjee Eduljee.	
1330	Retriever, Rentoun—W. Nicol & Co.	
1185	Rose Mordell, Murdock—Cumland & Co.	
1145	Rose Allum, Clark—Fazel Mahomed Essa & Co.	
450	Sarah, Miller—Sir C. Forbes & Co.	
971	Sir Hugh Rose, Thompson—Hajee M. Sidick.	
1451	Stalwart, Wilson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
535	Star of the West, Wyatt.	
664	Star of the South, Moon—The Master.	
276	Soobla Salam, Nacoda.	
1188	Tythman, Allen—Rennie Scovell & Co.	
1148	The Cruiz, Fleming—W. & A. Graham.	
1200	Tipperhouse, Rice—R. F. Cama.	
1225	Western Belle, Valentine—Kanick Nissa & Co.	
732	William Stevenson, Rodeon—The Owner.	

P. AND O. CO.'S STEAMERS.

968	Semaris (s) White.	
1716	Cobia (s), Mingay.	
	Orient, Cuthbert.	
1852	Rangoon (s) McCall'ch.	
305	Schiette (s) Parish.	

H. M.'S MEN OF WAR.

Pantaloon (s), Purvis.

BOMBAY MARINE.

Steamers.	
Amherwitch	Bombay Harbour.
Berenice	Do. Do.
Coromandel	Do. Do.
Clyde	...
Comet	...
Godavar	Bombay Harbour.
Hugh Rose	...
Semiramis	Do. Do.
Sesostris	Do. Do.
Satellite	...
Victoria	...
Zebonia	Madras.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO BORDEAUX VIA MALABAR COAST.

THE first-class French Clipper "CANNANORE," 580 tons register, Captain GACHET, has the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, and will be despatched from the Coast at the end of April. For Freight apply to H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE & Co.

Bombay, 14th March 1866.

FOR SALE, a first rate Carriage HORSE, quiet and sound. Price Rs. 600. Apply to MR. STEPHENS, Presidency Bank.

THE PAPER HUNT will take place THIS (THURSDAY) AFTERNOON, the MEET is at Mahalakshmi as before at half-past four o'clock.

WANTED, a CLERK, who is conversant with Accounts and understands the Composition of English. Apply, stating Salary expected, to MARTIN, BURN & Co.

TO LET, from 1st May 1866, the PREMISES in Fort, at present occupied by Messrs. Grey and Co. For particulars apply to SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

TO LET, a large commodious and airy BUNGALOW in Falkland Road, fit for a large family. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co., 11, Forbes Street. House & Commission Agents.

THREE HOUSES TO LET at Middle Colaba. For further particulars apply to No. 33, Middle Colaba, K. R. COLAH. Meadow Street, Fort.

WANTED, a MINIATURE BROUGHAM, either new or second-hand, in good condition. Must be light and by a good maker. Address, stating price and where it can be seen, "B.," *Gazette* Office.

Bombay, 14th March 1866.

TO LET, from 1st June 1866, a HOUSE in Rampart Row, at present occupied by the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China. For particulars apply to SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

FRENCH SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED.—ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against this Company are requested to send them in to the Office of the undersigned on or before the 31st instant, failing which the Company will be wound up without reference to their Claims. JULES SIEGFRIED & Co.

12, Rampart Row, Bombay, 9th March 1866.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, a small consignment of STATIONARY, including a few LETTER BOOKS. Also a lot of GLASS WARE, a DINNER SERVICE, and a BEDROOM SET. And a few UTILITARIAN ICE MACHINES with POWDER.

13 Meadow Street. JAS. BROWN & Co.

OFFICES TO LET, from 1st April, the suite of APARTMENTS, formerly occupied by the Scinde Bank, and about to be vacated by Messrs. R. King Gillan & Co. and the Western India Finance and Exchange Corporation. These Rooms are situated in a central position, above the Offices of the undersigned, to whom application should be made.

WALLACE & Co.

NOTICE.—Consignees per Ship *Cama Family*, from Calcutta, are requested to send Boats alongside for their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain MILLER will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

14th March 1866. JAMES MILLER.

FOR SALE, two BUNGALOWS on Mahableshwar Hill, Nos. 70 and 82, with Furniture, Glassware, &c. complete. Particulars regarding the same can be learned at Mahableshwur from Memon ABBA ARAB HAJEE, O.—Nos. 28 and 34 in Neutral Ground, 1 in the Petty Staff, Line; two at Sudder Bazaar, Nos. 2045 and No. 676 respectively. Particulars regarding the same can be learned at ESMART SAWOO in Poona.

In Bombay and Poona, ESMART SAWOO will furnish information.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Secretaries on FRIDAY the 23rd instant, at 2 P. M.

1st. To examine the Accounts of the Company for the year ending 31st December 1865, and declare a dividend.

2nd. To elect Directors in the room of those retiring from Office, who are eligible for re-election; and also to elect one new Director and Auditors for the current year.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 14th March 1866.

EUROPEAN CONFECTIONARY.—Messrs. S. SPADA & Co. have the honour to announce to the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay that they have secured commodious Premises at No. 11, Meadow Street, and intend opening on SATURDAY, the 18th instant, an Establishment for the Sale of first class Confectionery, Ice Creams, Liqueurs, &c. The Cake and Pudding, Tarts, Tees, &c., will be made in the best Parisian style by a French Artist.

Order for Families, Clubs, and Messes will receive prompt attention. A trial is respectfully requested, as this Establishment will be conducted on a different principle to any hitherto opened in Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SEALED TENDERS for the supply for one year of WAX CLOTH, WRAPPING CLOTH, SEALING WAX, TWINE, GUNNY, DAMMER, &c., required for the use of the Bombay Post Office, will be received on the 31st March 1866 at 12 o'clock.

Parties tendering must make a Cash Deposit of Rupees 500, which will be forfeited in case the party whose Tender may be accepted should refuse to fulfil the Contract or should fail to furnish forthwith the Security required by the Department.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

Samples of the Articles to be supplied can be seen, and further particulars known, by personal application at the Office between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. daily.

By order of the Post Master General,
C. STUART, Post Master.

Bombay, General Post Office, 14th March 1866.

CARRIAGES TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on account and risk of Constituents—On MONDAY the 26th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION at his Room on the Esplanade, next to Book and Tract Society—

7 English-built two-wheeled Poney Dog Carts, with silk moveable, and tin Canopies, sets of plated mounted Poney Harness, all ordered and expressly adapted for up-country.

1 Ditto two-wheeled Ladies' Bask Cart, with silver plated Poney Harness, complete.

1 Very handsome sad highly finished four-wheeled Dog Cart, with Lamps and Shaft.

1 Handsome English-built Napoleon Phaeton, with Lamps and Shafts, and set of plated Poney Harness, complete.

The above Carriages will be on view at 2 o'clock on the day of the Sale.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY.

Bombay, 14th March 1866.

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NOTICE.—HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR will be happy to see Gentlemen at BREAKFAST at Malabar Point on THURSDAY next, the 15th instant, at 9 o'clock, and on each succeeding THURSDAY until further notice.

GODFREY CLERK, Brevet Major, Military Secretary.

Government House, Malabar Point, 13th March 1866.

NOTICE.—HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR will be happy to receive Native Gentlemen at Malabar Point on THURSDAY next, the 15th instant, at 12 o'clock, and every subsequent THURSDAY, at the same hour.

Gentlemen desirous of seeing the Governor will be good enough to communicate their wishes to the Private Secretary a day previous.

E. H. PERCIVAL, Private Secretary.

Government House, Malabar Point, 13th March 1866.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1866.

THE question of education, which used to be a branch of philanthropy and dealt with national schools and the improvement of the working classes, is rapidly invading the upper and middle classes in England in their turn, and the whole system of classical training, which has formed the course of instruction at the great public schools and the universities for some centuries past, is being thoroughly sifted and tried. It has its defenders and its opponents, and among the latter the first rank is taken by the promoters of a newly projected middle class school for the city of London: a scheme in which the Jewish interest, very strong in London as in all other great centres of capital, is understood to be particularly interested. We introduce this subject of classical education here because, from some circumstances which we will proceed to explain, India affords an illustration and example of the working machinery of schools which scarcely any other country presents, especially in one particular.

The study of classical literature was introduced into England about the time of the Reformation; but it does not seem to have had any distinct connection with the religious movement with which it synchronized, inasmuch as it had at that time been in full possession of the schools of Italy for a century or more. The classics never indeed attained in England, where they were exotic, anything like the popular favour which accompanied the revival of them in Italy, where the recollections they awakened had a genuine life still at that time pulsating vigorously in the traditional recollections of the people, and united with the memory of ages of greatness long gone by. With us they were very limited in their influence, and never cultivated except by the learned; but they have still been maintained in schools for the sake of the admirable mental training for youth which the study of the two magnificent dead languages of southern Europe afford, and hitherto no one has dreamt of attempting to dislodge them, scarcely even to protest against their rule. At last, in the latter part of this nineteenth century, an insurrectionary movement has begun, and the middle classes in England, or a portion of them, has taken exception to the mode in which their sons' minds have been accustomed to be trained. The objection raised is generally this, that, while classical training is suited to a particular class of minds, naturally acute, accurate, logical, and rapid, to whom philology is therefore a study well fitted to bring the powers of the intellect into exercise and play, there are other minds, and those indeed a very considerable majority, to whom this particular training is unsuited, and on whom therefore it is lost. After spending some years at a school they are found, without any unusual obstinacy or aversion to work, but from what is called sheer stupidity, entirely ignorant of Latin or Greek; they have learnt next to nothing of any other subject, and are turned out eventually as ill-informed as young men could well be. This inflicts on them a double disadvantage, for they have not only learnt nothing in the half dozen most valuable years of their lives, but they are stigmatised for all the rest of them as "stupid," a reproach which facts, which the experience of intimate friends, and the good sense they themselves exhibit in the conduct of their after lives, we are bound to say very many instances palpably contradict. It may be maintained with confidence that boys who fail in learning Latin and Greek are as a rule not at all more stupid in any practical signification of that word than boys who succeed. May it not be, then, that the alleged stupidity should really be attributed to an error of the teacher, in the selection of a course of training in itself uninteresting to the subject of it? And where the failures are, as in classics we believe they indisputably are, much more numerous than the successes, is not this result of the system a fair argument against its adaptation to the purpose to which it is applied, that, namely, of an universal curriculum to which all students of a certain rank in life are to be required to submit?

The advocates of the classics maintain that no other study offers the same advantages of mental training. If this be true it follows that the unfortunate failures we refer to would have been still greater failures under any other system, and never would have learnt anything at all, whatever they might have attempted to be taught, and that the cause of the break down lay in themselves. Here then the two parties are exactly at issue, the failures themselves and their parents asseverating that they did possess faculties capable of being trained, and would have been quite willing to exert them had they only been taught anything interesting and profitable. And this side might, if they liked, quote Mr. Buskin, who is certainly a profound original thinker, and who gives it as his opinion that, what it is most desirable to know, it is also most profitable to learn, and that the science which it is also the highest power to possess, it is also the best exercise to acquire. Much might be said on both sides, and many experiments have already been made with a view to solve this question. Other studies have been added to, or substituted for, classics, such as music, modern languages, and experimental science; and even accomplishments of a more material nature, suited to develope the bodily strength, have been sedulously cultivated to multiply the chances of the student finding a pursuit in which he may be interested and a field in which he may excel. We will not presume to decide so important a controversy, and are not called upon to do so, for it is one which only time can settle. This much we will say, that we cannot imagine any one who has been actually engaged in the work of classical instruction in a school, and is accustomed to the spectacle of some twenty or thirty so called "stupid" lads of five feet eight inches high and almost the strength of manhood, puzzling day after day over the elementary difficulties of Greek accidence, or the structure of sentences for hours together, exhibiting painfully a real desire coupled with a real inability to learn what is in itself and for itself so palpably worthless to know—we say we cannot imagine any one who would not wish that they could be engaged in preference in any other occupation, be it what it may, to which man can honourably betake himself.

Is it not conceivable that the difficulty may be a step deeper than has been commonly supposed, and that it is the attempted universality, not of classical merely, but of literary education beyond a certain point which is the real obstacle to success? We believe that if any one would think over the list of his or her acquaintances, not among the young but grown up persons, he would be surprised to find how many of them there are who are entirely destitute of anything like a literary turn; how few, comparatively speaking, have any liking for books at all, any habit of reading or capacity for deriving any pleasure or amusement from it. A taste for literature does not seem to be a common endowment of mankind, but a special gift, quite distinct from opportunities for its exercise, and independent of them. Thus, people will have been brought up together alike and both equally within reach of books, but one will be literary, and the other—not illiterate indeed, but worse—able to read, but not caring to read. Nor can it be alleged that these persons who are so negligent of what others hold to be among the greatest of blessings, are in any other sense stupid. They have often in a high degree talent for business, good feeling, knowledge of human nature, aptitude for success in life, penetration, and tact. That they are not intellectually inferior to those who are more learned may be inferred from the fact that some of the greatest names in history are those of men very slenderly endowed with literary tastes. Oliver Cromwell lived in a literary age, but he was by no means a learned man. The first Napoleon was a very poor scholar, knew scarcely any other language than his own, and could not always spell his own. His most celebrated opponent was one of the most signal "failures" of the English classical school system. Lord Palmerston was a conspicuous instance of a man singularly well informed, yet utterly destitute of a taste for books; yet what should we say of any one who stigmatized these men, at any period of their lives, as "stupid?" If it is absurd to make classical attainments, is it not equally unreasonable, with such instances before us, to make literary acquirements at all the test of intellectual superiority? If four boys out of five go to school and make nothing of it, while yet they succeed well enough in after life, does not this necessarily indicate that there may be sufficient intellectual vigour without a propensity to study books? The mistake is in sending boys indiscriminately to schools where only those who have a decided turn for book-learning, which comparatively few people have, can profitably be trained. In the schools for natives of this country this mistake is not made; natives do not send their sons to school unless they have some special capacity for letters, and therefore we seldom or never find total failures in the result, or witness the spectacle so common in England, of youths who have passed a long course of training without learning anything valuable which they might not have acquired in a tenth part of the time and much more completely elsewhere.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

(Special for the Bombay Gazette.)

LONDON, 19TH FEBRUARY.

THROUGH the courtesy of one of the magnates of the English press I was able, last Tuesday week, to enjoy the rare privilege of being present in the Reporters' Gallery of the House of Lords on the occasion of the opening of Parliament by Her Majesty in person. The Queen was, as usual, most fortunate in the weather, the day being almost the only bright and cheerful one we have had during two months of a very wet and frostless winter. I had been warned to be down early, so I made my way along Parliament Street through the already thickly gathering crowd, and reached the Palace by half past eleven o'clock. I don't know whether all Anglo-Indians feel, when they come home, as I do in these matters; but to me, after some years' experience of the monotonous gloom and torpor that overhang Oriental society, there is something inexpressibly exhilarating in the active bustling life of the crowded London streets. My eyes and ears are not fastidious enough to be revolted at eccentricities of language and costume which offend the cultivated sense of propriety of those nicer critics who invariably speak of the multitude as "the great unwashed;" and I can take delight in the various humours of the jovial, good-natured crowd, whose vigorous vivacity makes one feel in all its keenness that mere animal pleasure of existence which is as the renewal of youth to one returning home after a long absence from this country. The scene without the walls of Parliament was of course invested with an interest deeper even than usually attaches to a ceremony which so many historical associations make dear to the people, by the circumstance of this being the first appearance of Her Majesty to perform any of her public duties of State after four years of strict seclusion and mourning. It is right, however, to add that the spectacle would have lost nothing in picturesqueness, while it would have gained much in grandeur, if the street improvements from Whitehall to the Abbey, now only projected, had been carried out, and the block of mean, shabby-looking houses in front of the new Foreign Office had been swept away, leaving one clear, broad, magnificent street from Trafalgar Square to the Abbey and the Palace which Londoners might fairly boast of as unsurpassed, if not unequalled, in any capital of Europe.

I had leisure to note these details while waiting for admission to the House; for the doors were not opened till 12 o'clock, and even then the porter advised me, as I had a ticket, to wait an hour before going in, as the Queen would not come till 2 o'clock at the earliest. I wished, however, to see the whole sight from the beginning, and so made my way at once to the gallery, passing on the way a group of forlorn ladies, whom a stern official refused admission to, because they had come with tickets from a Clerk of the House, and the demand for seats by peeresses had been so unprecedentedly great, that all such tickets had been necessarily superseded. The Reporters' Gallery is exactly opposite the Throne, and is the best place in the house for seeing everything without being seen. The House filled very rapidly, and the variegated hues of the ladies' gay dresses soon enlivened a chamber to which the heaviness of its gorgeous decorations and the dim religious light cast by its painted windows give in general a very sombre aspect. Very many of the fair sex came in unattended, for only single tickets are issued on these occasions, and the gentlemen in the gallery were not so familiar with the personal appearance of peeresses and their daughters as with that of the peers themselves, so that we could only admire without, except in rare instances, knowing whom we were admiring. All the notabilities among the Lords, on the other hand, were detected as soon as they entered the House, in spite of the care they had taken to disguise themselves in their grotesque peers' robes. I am not a republican, but I cannot help concurring heartily in the justice of Mr. Bright's criticism on the absurdity of perpetuating in State assemblies forms of dress which the good sense of mankind has condemned as barbarous and out of keeping. This intrusive costumes are no doubt desirable for officers of the army to take part in public ceremonies; but what advantage is gained by insisting that the fashion of such costumes shall be as incongruous as possible with that of the modern dress of civilized men? Surely an hereditary aristocracy is still strong enough in England to survive the loss of its old clothes, and the majesty of the law might still be successfully vindicated even if the Lord Chancellor and the Judges were to appear in public without their wigs! With the exception of the Treasury and the front Opposition bench, every place in the body of the house and the galleries was occupied by one o'clock, when prayers were read and listened to with close attention, and from that time till the arrival of the Prince and Princess of Wales there was an incessant chatter of lively conversation, broken only at intervals by a momentary silence whenever some well-known political character appeared on the scene. When the Prince and Princess entered, we all stood up in respectful silence. The Prince took his seat on the Dukes' bench, next to the Commander-in-Chief, while the Princess sat down on the woolsack, with her face to the Throne and her back to the Lord Chancellor. Her face is very pleasing and her manner so charming that it wins her popularity wherever she goes. The Prince is losing all his good looks; he is getting very stout, and will soon bear a strong family resemblance to the Duke of Cambridge. I was surprised at the very youthful appearance of Lord Derby, who came in later than the Prince, and stood a long time chatting and laughing with the Princess. Lord Russell, too, is extremely well preserved, showing no marks of his recent illness. Of the leaders of the House age seems to have told most unfavourably on Earl Grey, who looks bent and broken, and physically almost decrepid, though his speech in the debate that evening showed that his intellect is as clear and strong as ever.

The Queen (after one false alarm) was announced at 12 minutes past two; and then was a deep silence of suspense and curiosity, while one by one the chief officers of State slowly passed before the throne in a procession in which the central figure alone fixed the attention of every eager eye. There was some curiosity among the spectators lest Her Majesty should not have strength to play her part through to the end; but she walked to the throne with that queenly carriage, and bore on her

EGYPTIAN LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

ALEXANDRIA, 27TH FEBRUARY.

This morning I received through Reuter the following, among other telegrams :—

"LONDON, 26TH FEB.

"Advices from Berlin announce the closing of the Prussian Chambers.

"Parliament has authorized the seizure of the Irish telegraph.

"The House of Commons has voted a sum of money to be applied for the erection of a monument to the late Lord Palmerston."

Large arrivals of cotton at American ports are reported.

COTTON.—During the past fortnight our market has been much depressed, owing in part to the unfavourable advices from Liverpool, but chiefly on account of the Biram holidays, during which the native dealers absented themselves from Minet-el-Bassal. Transactions consequently have been limited ; nevertheless some lots of Good Fair have changed hands at higher prices than those ruling in Liverpool. To-day, Fair Average is quoted at dlrs. 38¼ per Cantar.

COTTON SEED.—Prices have gone down, and the market much depressed.

EXCHANGE.—3 months' date 95¼ firm.

FREIGHT.—By steamer to Liverpool ¼d. per lb.

There is not much news to communicate.

The Viceroy paid a visit to Tantah the other day, and had a grand reception from the Europeans. At the levee I am told he spoke to the following effect :—

"All my efforts are directed to promote the progress and prosperity of Egypt, and to develope the well-being and happiness of all classes of my subjects irrespective of distinction. The sole object I have in coming amongst you occasionally is to personally evince my solicitude for your welfare. Thanks to Divine Providence, my country possesses all the elements of progress and happiness, and the inhabitants have all the qualifications requisite to turn these resources to the best account. I hope therefore and pray to the Almighty that I may see in an early future the happy results of the labours of my Government. Tantah is one of the great centres of trade in Egypt. All the more, therefore, am I happy to see with my own eyes the progress which it has made, and all the more happy am I to meet with the grand reception which has been given to me by all classes of my subjects, but particularly by the merchants and subjects of the friendly foreign powers. The railways and roads which have been opened, and those which are in progress, will contribute directly to the development of agriculture and trade. For the future it will be my pride to devote personal attention to the advancement of this important class of public works. Public instruction is also one of the great questions which anxiously engage the attention of my Government, and from the labours of their Excellencies Nubar and Cherif Pasha good must result. I have been happily enabled to judge of the excellent state of the local secular schools from the appearance of the scholars whom I have seen. The productions of this province are very rich, especially the culture of sugar promises great advantage to the inhabitants, and is becoming a new resource of commerce. The efforts made by the inhabitants to promote the extension of this particular culture give me the liveliest satisfaction, and my Government will encourage it and afford it all the necessary facilities. I am happy to see around me the functionaries and notabilities of Tantah. I rely on their collective efforts to discharge their duties conformably to my wishes, and I hope that by the unity and harmony which should always exist between the different classes of the country they will labour for the good of their native land and fellow-countrymen."

Much has been said of the dull monotonous life led in Alexandria, where, with the exception of two Italian Opera houses, there is no place of amusement to enliven the public. This is very true during the hot and larger portion of the year, but in the winter no town in the world can boast of as much hilarity and enjoyment of a certain exclusive character in winter, especially during the season of Carnival. That fine establishment which reflects so much credit on the Italian community, and is called the Circolo Italiano, a few of the leading houses of the Colonial aristocracy, and Government itself, vie with each other in giving grand entertainments, balls, &c., and considering the recent scourge this country has been visited by, and which has left many a gap in our social circles, the season we have just passed has been unusually successful, and has been brought to a splendid close by a costume ball given by Mr. Basevi on the 24th instant. On the night in question, we beheld an assembly unusually brilliant, and which in the richness and variety of costumes, the gorgeousness of scenery, and magnificence of banquet, eclipsed any fête we have witnessed before in Alexandria. In describing the scenery, and the impression it produced, we may mention some of the leading and more remarkable characters present. On entering we were amazed at the sight of the galaxy of beauty and dazzling costumes on all sides meeting our eye, and wending our way through the labyrinth of multi-coloured, be-jewelled ladies and their escorts we were presented to Her Majesty Queen Catherine de Medicis, who, in royal robes of dark velvet, and adorned by a crown glittering with diamonds and pearls, dispensed her smiles and greetings profusely, but queenly to all around her. Our obeisance made, we began to examine the individual characters mingling with the crowded rooms. Nationalities, seasons, even the elements were unanimously conspicuous ; the stately, the artistic, the sublime, the serious and grotesque were mixed heterogeneously together : here half a dozen beautiful syrens attired in the picturesque Albanian, Italian, and Spanish dresses, were strolling leisurely, each arm in arm with some looking gentleman in black evening dress ; there a fierce Hidalgo was promenading his belle of the evening, a sprightly lass of Andalusia ; these were followed by a pretty Italian country girl ; evidently happy in her choice of cavalier, a stalwart Turco; next came a Hungarian nobleman in rich evening tunic, escorting a fair impersonation, we presume of the photographic art, as she was covered with photographs of celebrities of the world ; and—ho !—here comes a gallant Highlander, kilted, engaged in animated conversation with a young Polish lady, who, immediately turning to a couple of dashing Russian officers of the Tirailleurs, seems to have forgotten the wrongs their country has so long inflicted upon her own by bestowing upon them the most bewitching of smiles ;—Yoicks ! tally ho !—and here is an English huntsman, booted and spurred, panting for a steed and green fields, and in the absence of either, contenting himself by smiling and joking with the "air," represented by a lovely girl, her light and graceful form just visible through the transparent gauze surrounding it. Night and morning, strangely contrasting with each other, are there in the former in dark robe and veil, studded with stars ; the latter radiant with smiles and youthful innocence, in light apparel, drives back a coal black friend with horns and hoofs, who fain would linger by her side, and also next pounces upon a dark-eyed Bohemian gipsy. The band strikes up and dancing commences ; a few sailors of all nations intersperse in the crowd, and soon a roar of laughter is raised at the expense of a sober and serious looking Quaker, who, true to the time-honoured costume of his sect, keeps his hat on, and cuts impossible figures in the "Lancers." A pretty and arch-looking Vivandiere is one of the most graceful dancers, and hand on hip, and head inclined coquettishly on one side, is cruelly captivating ; she is surrounded after the dance by eager aspirants for a drop of cordial she carries in a tin casket suspended from her shoulders, but when the clock strikes the hour of twelve, beautiful figures are these approaching ? one is a sea-nymph, apparently just from the depths of the ocean, sprinkled with pearls of transcendant beauty ; her companion, covered with flakes of snow, is Winter, and we at present dread her approach, but nearer seen, a rosy blush suffuses her brow, and her whole appearance seems to speak the warmth of the heart, and those who came to freeze, leave her with a glow of admiration. Dance succeeds dance, faces become more animated, the busy hum of tongues in every conceivable dialect, the ringing laughter of the gallant and dulcet tuned response, the air of happy "abandon" pervading every nook and corner, were peculiarly impressive, and made the place a real Elysium. That such a splendid assembly was brought together, and did not cease dancing till 8 o'clock in the morning, is owing to the popularity of the worthy host and hostess, the esteem they enjoy, and the celebrity they have acquired for their really princely entertainments.

The Emperor of France says that the proceedings regarding the Suez Canal are very favourable. Time will be required for the execution of great works. Meanwhile the Egyptian Government are about to extend the railway system with £3,000,000 borrowed from England on advantageous terms. I suggested the other day to the late Minister of Public Works, and now Minister of Foreign Affairs, that, along with branch railways, pipes could be laid down for irrigation. The same works would accomplish both objects, save water, and pay well. His Excellency is an Armenian, a good and extremely intelligent man. He converses in and writes the various languages which obtain here, and in English he may be regarded perfect. Mr. Lange, the Agent in London for the Suez Canal, has sent me the following account of the progress of the works :—

The western jetty at Port Said has advanced considerably, and now forms part of the isolated island, thus forming an uninterrupted pier of 4,800 feet long, with a depth of from 9 to 16 feet, the result of dredging operations.

The number of vessels which have discharged their cargoes at this new town of Port Said, five years ago a blank and dismal waste, is as follows :—

American ...	...	2	Italian 34
British ...	...	76	Jerusalem 91
Austrian...	...	144	Prussian... 6
Belgian ...	...	3	Russian 230
Brazilian.	...	2	Swedish & Norwegian 6
French ...	...	389	Turk & Egyptian ... 1,028
Greek ...	...	227	
Dutch ...	...	5	Total 2,347

This account includes all the vessels registered up to the 1st of July, 1865, and their cargoes being chiefly materials and provisions for carrying out this great work, it will be readily seen with what unabated vigour it is being pushed forward.

All along the maritime canal the greatest activity prevails. Nor are the accessory fresh-water canals, meanwhile, neglected. At the end of December 80,000 Egyptian workmen were busy excavating the line of fresh-water canal between Bulbeis and Abassie. I ought to mention that this portion of the work is being completed by the Viceroy of Egypt, under the superintendence of the company's engineers.

In clearing away the heaps of earth beneath which the Rocks of Ghalout, in the Desert, have been buried for ages, our men discovered a quantity of marine shells. Remains of fish, and more particularly the shark tribe, have also been brought to light.

These highly interesting specimens have been carefully collected, and may materially aid geologists in determining the phases in the formation of the isthmus between the two seas.

It is generally known that a passage between them has been effected, and that it is the intention of the Canal Company to throw it open to the commerce of all nations. Of course, for the present, and until we have obtained a depth of 26 feet and a width proportionate to that depth, only the smaller class of vessels will be able to take advantage of its opening, and the Mediterranean ports may find their commercial geographical positions suddenly changed and brought almost face to face with countries now the most remote from them. I allude to the harbours along the Red Sea, on the Asiatic and African side. In 1857 I pointed out to the meetings held in this country the immense advantages which must accrue from this new outlet. The harbours on the Arabian side are capable of receiving fleets of fishing vessels, and are completely landlocked. From the interior of Abyssinia can be procured ivory, horns, hides, valuable feathers, gums arabic, myrrh, and indeed large quantities are exported annually at the entrance of the Red Sea. In looking over the list of vessels which discharged at Port Said, I find Greece figures for no less than 227 vessels, and doubtless that country will be the first to benefit by the new state of things, and the Customs revenue in Greece might assume sufficient proportions to form a guarantee to be hypothecated to the creation of a new loan for the purpose of paying off a portion of the old one to begin with. Good faith once established, Greece may become a highly prosperous country again.

The Azizieh Company have given orders for a fleet of steamers destined for the line known as the Italian-Egyptian line by way of Brindisi. It is also said that the Messageries Imperiales Company will call at Brindisi instead of Messina next month. On the subject of the rumoured intervention in Greece a Vienna letter says :—

The allures during the last fortnight are as follows, and I give you an approximation to the amount of of the liabilities involved :—

Woof and Barolw ...	£12,000
Naegli, Koller & Co....	35,000
M. Saba & Co. ...	42,000
J. Hure & Co....	16,000
Saba and Ascaros Cassis. 150 to	160,000

"La Société Agricole and Industrielle d'Egypte' will be dissolved, and probably the shareholders may save a little of their capital, as it is said the Egyptian Government will through, Oppenhein, Dervien, and the Egyptian and Commercial Trading Company take over their stock and liability, so as to prevent the failure becoming utterly insolvent. The idea is to form a new Joint Stock Company under the auspices of the Egyptian Credit and Financial Association.

On Wednesday last the mother of Mustapha Fazyl Pasha, president of the Treasury Council, died at the konak of his Highness in Stamboul, and on Thursday was buried with great pomp in the cemetery of Eyoub. The deceased princess was the first wife of the late Viceroy Ibrahim Pasha, and was in her 65th year when she died.

Though the latest news from Beyrout reports the definitive suppression of the disturbance in the Kesrouan, the Porte is about to send a small squadron of steam-frigates to cruise off the coast of Syria as a further demonstration against the "rebels."

BOMBAY.

TELEGRAPHIC communication between Bombay and Kurrachee was reported perfect at 8 P. M. yesterday.

TIME intervals of messages received from Kurrachee between 6 P. M. of the 13th and 6 P. M. of the 14th March : max. 6 hours 49 minutes ; min. 0 hours 22 minutes.

WE understand that Major Thacker has tendered the resignation of his appointment as Controller in the Municipal Accounts, with the object of reverting to his former appointment.

MR. CHARLES DURHAM, Head Clerk in the Municipal Department, has been promoted to Rs. 300 per month on account of his long and faithful services in that department.

THE COOMBERWADDY MURDER CASE COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—Charles and Mary Balancore were yesterday committed for trial by F. L. Brown, Esq., on a charge of culpable homicide amounting to murder.

AMONGST the obituary notices in the English papers just to hand, we observe that of Major General Short, on the 9th ult. The deceased officer was well known here, and commanded the Bombay Garrison Brigade previous to leaving India.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. *Salsette*, Captain Parish, which leaves this morning for China &c. carries 1,514 chests of Malwa opium, and the following passengers :—

For Galle—Mr. G. Pryke.

For Calcutta—Mr. E. S Gubbay and Mr. E. D. Ezekiel.

For Hongkong—Mr. P. Edoljee.

A GRIFFIN on board a dhingy which came alongside the Apollo Bunder on Tuesday night with passengers from the *Rangoon*, shouted out vigorously to a number of Europeans and natives who were on the bund—"Can anybody speak English up there ?" A Parsee dubash promptly responded—" As much as you want, Sir !"

AMONG the passengers who arrived by the mail steamer *Rangoon* is Captain Morland, Assistant Dock Master. His health is quite restored by his visit to England, where he has turned his leisure to useful account by studying the latest improvements and the landing stages and other means of facilitating communication between the ships and the shore, which are so much needed in Bombay.

THE following passengers arrived yesterday, per S. S. *Margaret Crawford*, from Goa :—

Mr. and Mrs. Fernandez, Mr. T. Piers, two Misses Merriers, Mr. J. Barretto, Mr. D. Carvalho, Mr. A. Pacheco, Mrs. Fernandes, Miss A. De Faria, Mr. Spencer, Miss Rozario, Mr. M. A. Delarottoo, Mr. M. Augusto, Mr. P. Paes, and Mr. A. De Silva.

WE regret to announce the death of Captain J. A. Collett, of the P. and O. Company's service, and lately in command of the steamer *Benarez*. The melancholy event took place at Southwell, Suffolk, on Sunday last. The deceased gentleman had been ailing for some time past, but the immediate cause of death, we believe, was softening of the brain. Captain Collett was well known in Bombay and a general favourite in the service to which he belonged.

PROGRAMME of music to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor at the Victoria Gardens this afternoon :—

March.....	"Turner" ..... Smith.
Overture	"Merry Wives of Windsor" Nicolai.
Selection (op)	"Lurline" ..... Wallace.
Valse	"Die Werber" ..... Lanner.
Selection (op)	"Zampa" ..... Herold.
Quadrille	"Royal Boudoir" ..... Coote.
Galop.....	"Friedens Jubel" ..... Kuhner.

J. F. HORE, Esq, the First Judge of the Small Cause Court, was yesterday engaged about an hour and a half in the investigation of a case, in which a Portuguese overseer in the employ of Elphinstone Land and Press Company, named J. Henry, and his wife, sued another Portuguese named Paul Domingos, for the recovery Rs. 500, being the damages sustained by them, in consequence of the defendant having unlawfully encroached upon and occupied a portion of plaintiffs' ground, situated in Churneywaddy. Mr. Hayllar appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. Pinto for the defendant. It is from Mr. Hore's report that the facts of the case on both sides, advised the plaintiffs to elect a non-suit, which was accordingly done. Plaintiffs non-suited with costs.

THE following officers are allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate :—Major F. Roome, H. M.'s 10th Regiment N. I., Second in Command H. M.'s 2nd Regiment N. I., for three years ; Captain H. C. B. Tanner, Staff Corps, Assistant Revenue Survey 4th Division, Central Provinces, with permission to proceed via Egypt ; Captain C. E. Taylor, Superintendent of Police, Surat, and Major H. P. Cheshyre, Staff Corps, for twenty months each ; Lieutenant J. T. Fergusson, Adjutant H. M.'s 26th Regiment N. I., for fifteen months ; Lieutenant A. F. Currie, Adjutant H. M.'s 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry, for eighteen months ; Assistant Surgeon J. C. Bell, for fifteen months ; Conductor J. Farthing, of the Ordnance Department, for twenty months ; Lieutenant G. B Farrington, Madras Staff Corps, Paid Doing Duty with Cavalry Detachment Bad Contingent, for twenty months ; Lieutenant and Quarter Master H. J. Harris, H. M.'s 86th Regiment, Madras N. I., for eighteen months ; and Lieutenant W. Baylie, Adjutant of the late 86th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, Adjutant Meywar Bheel Corps, for fifteen months.

FIRE.—A fire broke out yesterday morning, at about two o'clock, at the terminus of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, Tardeo, by which about Rs. 12,000 worth of property was destroyed. Had it not been for the strenuous exertions of the European police under the directions of Major Henderson, the Acting Commissioner, the loss in all probability would have amounted to as many lacs of rupees as it is now thousands. The goods' train which was on fire was so completely blocked up at both ends of the siding where it had been shunted, that nothing could be done towards detaching the burning waggons from those that were untouched by the flames, and nothing was left to be done but to endeavour to check the flames by pouring immense volumes of water on the fire and unconsumed waggons from the numerous fire engines that had arrived in good time. The train consisted of the usual number of waggons, about one-half of which number were loaded with docras of cotton, and had arrived at the station only the day previous, and was shunted on to a siding, where, from gross inattention, it was so jammed up at both ends that it was as much a perfect fixture as the buildings of the terminus. How the fire originated is not at present known.

MURDER.—We learn that a most cowardly murder was perpetrated on Sunday last in the city of Poona, a native having wounded his wife very severely about the head, from the effects of which she died. Jealousy seems to be the cause of the crime. The culprit, on being apprehended, without any hesitation confessed to the deed.—*Deccan Herald, March* 14.

THE name of the London and Bombay Bank and General Financial Insurance Agency Corporation (limited) has been changed to "The London, Bombay, and Mediterranean Bank (Limited)," the business of which will in future be carried on at the head office, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street.—*Home News, Feb.* 19.

THE meeting of the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Bank Corporation (Limited), fixed to take place on February 26, is for the purpose of adopting a provisional arrangement entered into by the board of directors for the amalgamation of this bank with the National Bank of India (Limited), on the basis that the shareholders of the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Bank Corporation shall receive shares of the amalgamated bank on an equality with the shareholders of the National Bank of India, to the extent of the assets of the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Bank Corporation. The National Bank of India has a considerable amount of deposits, a paid-up capital of about £500,000, which is intact, and the shares are at a premium in the Indian markets. The dividend paid last year was £6 per cent.—*Id.*

THE *Tweed*, hired transport, Captain Stuart, arrived and anchored at Spithead on Feb. 10, from Bombay, whence she sailed on Nov. 18. She has brought home the headquarters of the 72nd Highlanders, comprising Major Robinson (in command), Major Combie, Captains Hunter, Clarke, and French, Lieutenants M'Kay, Sherlock, Thomson, and Garnett, Ensigns Musgrave and Conolly, Quartermaster Murray, Surgeon Davidson, 61 non-commissioned officers, 318 privates, 18 soldiers' wives, and 39 children. Five deaths and six births occurred during the voyage. The *Tweed* was ordered to Gravesend to disembark her troops, who will proceed to Edinburgh.—*Id.*

GROUNDING OF THE STEAMSHIP "JEDDO."

MARINE COURT OF ENQUIRY.

THE court of enquiry, consisting of J. P. Bickersteth, Esq., Senior Magistrate of Police, and J. Dixon, Esq., Lloyd's Agent, appointed by Government to enquire into the circumstances connected with the grounding of the P. and O. Company's steamer *Jeddo*, while making the port of Bombay, with the China mails on board, on the night of the 2nd February inst., on a bank of rocks called "Choul Cadoo," Kennery Island, about three miles from the shore, re-assembled yesterday at the Fort Police Court, according to previous adjournment.

Mr. Coopey, instructed by Mr. Crawford, the Crown Solicitor, appeared on behalf of Government.

Mr. Scoble, instructed by Mr. Crawford, appeared to watch the case on behalf of Captain Grainger, the commander of the *Jeddo*.

Mr. Crawford, Solicitor, watched the case on behalf of the P. and O. Company.

Robert White, examined by Mr. Cooper—I am chief officer of the *Jeddo*. I hold a master's certificate from the Board of Trade, No. 47,147, issued on the 26th September 1863. I am employed with the Peninsular and Oriental Company and have made seven voyages along the coast. The position of the *Jeddo* at noon on February the 2nd was lat. 16 deg. 28 min. north, and long. 73 deg. 36 min. east. The reckonings were worked up on that day by Captain Grainger, assisted by Francis Thomson, the second officer. I kept no watch that day after noon. I was in bed when the vessel struck. The third officer, Mr. Arthur Goulding, kept the watch from noon to 4 p. m. ; the second officer from 4 to 8 p.m. ; and the next watch was again kept by the third officer, from 8 o'clock to 12 o'clock, at night, when the vessel was about eight miles from the coast, to the north of Bancote. The weather was fine. The outline of the hills was clear. There was a very light haze hanging about the lower part of the land. I did not draw the attention of any other of the officers of the ship to this circumstance.

To the Court—I have made two voyages to Suez and back, one to Australia, and two to China.

Cross-examined by Mr. Scoble—Judging by my sight, I say that we appeared to be about 8 or 9 miles from the coast when I turned in about a quarter to 9 o'clock. According to the course we were steering, that should have been the distance from the land. I saw the entrance to the Bancote river at 8 P. M. After that I did not notice the coast very particularly.

To the Court—I know from my personal observation that compasses of the *Jeddo* were correct. I last saw them on the morning of the accident. I have since known I have never found them to be incorrect. I kept the ship's log book. The entries in the log-book for the afternoon of the 2nd February were made on the morning of February the 3rd from memory. The rough log was destroyed by the sea breaking into the captain's cabin, about a week after the accident. When we passed Bancote river, it appeared to be a distance of about eight miles off. The entry of 5 or 6 miles, which appears in the log-book, was made by the officer of the watch. Captain Grainger was on the quarter-deck when I went below. The lead was not hove before I went below. The deep-sea lead was ready heaving. The hand-lead was in chains : it was in readiness also. We usually get better soundings with the deep sea lead in deep water. The deep sea lead was passed along at 5 P. M. on that day. I entered the ship's position at noon in the log-book. About 6 o'clock in the evening, I think, I heard of the discrepancy between the morning and afternoon observations. I think the ship would have got in so far. My attention was not particularly attracted at the time. Both morning and afternoon observations were taken by Captain Grainger. I am single. I was a widower, but nothing he had done so. The chief officer has nothing to do with the navigation of the ship, except during his own watch, when he takes azimuths and amplitudes, and the latitude of any fixed star that may be in the meridian. The second officer assists the captain in the navigation of the ship. The officer on the watch attends to the steering of the vessel ; and he ascertains by personal observation how she is kept to her course. The use of the lead is at the discretion of the commander. I remember the lead being used once during my seven voyages. I consider the loss of the ship to a strong current setting in due east. I never before heard of a current setting in due east on this coast. I know that the current runs more or less due south, when the ships are striking on Choul Cadoo. There were no unusual circumstances, as far as I know, except the spring tides, to account for the setting in of this current. I am aware that one of the lead, about the time struck, would have afforded an indication of danger. It is not at all likely that the accident was caused by carelessness in steering. Precautions had been taken to prevent the ship getting into any dangerous ness. The log is written up at noon daily from the rough log. The wind was very light that evening from the northwest : there was no perceptible swell.

Mr. Cooper, cross-examined, sworn—I am the second officer of the *Jeddo*. I hold a master's certificate from the Board of Trade No. 19,236, issued on the 1st August 1864. I am employed with the Peninsular and Oriental Company, and have made four voyages along the coast ; but not all in the *Jeddo*. It was my duty, as second officer, to assist the captain in the navigation of the ship. I took the morning observations about the 2nd February. The third officer took the time for me when I made the observations. I and Captain Grainger worked out the observations. I had never had any reason for doubting the accuracy of the latitude of the observations taken by me, and verified by the commander, was inserted in the log. I kept the afternoon watch from 4 to 8 o'clock that day. I also took the observations for the sun's meridian altitude as 4th officer. I worked out those observations, which were verified by the captain, and entered in the log. I there appeared to be a discrepancy between the morning and afternoon observations, which is not unusual. The discrepancy was, as far as I can recollect, about twelve miles in longitude. From the time they were taken we worked by the afternoon observations in forming the ship's position at 8 o'clock. At 8 o'clock we were off Bancote river, distant between five and six miles. The weather was clear, and we could see the land clearly. I thought we were about eight miles from the coast. From the time I went down until the vessel struck I remained below. The lead was not hove during my watch ; it did not consider at that time there was any necessity for doing so. It is clear whether it is not usual to use the lead along this coast. I have several times seen the lead used on this coast. I attribute the loss of the vessel to an unusually strong indraught setting in on the coast. I was not on deck before aware of any such indraught. I knew of nothing to cause an indraught except the flood tides. I remained nearly a month by the wreck. During that time I observed a current to the north setting in, which was nearly east, but I cannot say with what strength. During all that time I did not see the Colaba Light. Kennery was clearly visible in the daytime, and I could see it also on very clear nights. I cannot say that during the time I remained by the wreck, I saw any haze in the day or night over the coast. I came on deck directly the vessel struck. There appeared a haze over the coast. There was not much haze all along the low line of coast. The high land of Choul was visible. I noticed the haze that day as soon as I came on deck. I should not consider that the haze should have judged the land to be distant seven or eight miles.

Cross-examined by Mr. Scoble—I did not make out the ship's position, in consequence of the haze, until the next morning between 2 and 3 o'clock. I remember the lead-house on Kennery, the accident would not have occurred. The courses steered from 4 P. M. on that day ought to have taken the vessel quite clear of Choul Cadoo. I believe the course steered was the usual course. The usual time is 12 hrs. The compasses and chronometers were in good order, and in every respect trustworthy. It was Captain Grainger's custom to make all the junior officers work out their observations, and to check them by his own reckoning : that was the course followed on this voyage.

To the Court—The absence of a light-house on Kennery rendered it necessary to navigate the coast with extra caution. It was used on that night by placing look-outs on the fore-tops of yards. I suppose they were placed there to look out for the Colaba light. The use of the lead during my watch would not have indicated the approach of danger. Up to the time I went below we were at sufficient distance from the land. There is no doubt that the afternoon observations were correct. Our apparent position from Bancote accorded with the afternoon observations. I account for the discrepancy between the morning and afternoon observations that day by the sun being over the land when the morning observations were taken. We had no doubt of our position up to 4 P. M. We had been in sight of the land from the time of the morning observations until the observations in the afternoon were taken. I cannot say what was the exact difference between the two observations of about twelve miles, the apparent distance from the land between 9 a. m. and 4 p. m. did not lead me to suppose that there was such a discrepancy. I generally keep in from ten to fifteen fathoms of water in running up the coast ; it all depends, however, upon the commander. To the best of my recollection, the ship was going 11 knots on the evening of the 2nd February. To obtain correct soundings in from ten to fifteen fathoms water, it would have been necessary to reduce her to half the speed. I noticed a haze when I went below at a quarter past 8 o'clock, but not so much as when I came on deck after the vessel had struck. She struck at about the top of high water. I did not notice any haze over the Kennery lighthouse when I remained by the ship. The steamer *Salsette* and the ship *Fort William* remained by the *Jeddo* during the time I was there. They were at anchor. They swung with their heads to the southward at the flood. They passed themselves. I saw say that the ships' heads were to the southward and westward during the flood tide. The courses and other particulars in the log-book, entered in the log from 4 to 8 p. m. on the 2nd February, correspond with those I entered in my rough log during that watch. I do not remember when I compared it, but it was when I put my initials to the log.

Further enquiry was then adjourned until 2 P. M. on Friday next (to-morrow).

LOSS OF THE "GERTRUDE."

We have just received the following communication from our Batticaloa correspondent, dated the 9th instant :—

The ship *Gertrude*, of 350 tons burthen, Master Mills, with a cargo of rice and sugar from Calcutta, bound to Bombay, stranded off Caldawelle, Batticaloa, a village about 13 miles from Batticaloa. This happened yesterday at 8 o'clock. The Sub-Collector, Mr. Spiddewinde, at once proceeded to the spot : no report however has as yet been received from him.

OUR Batticaloa correspondent, writing under date the 13th instant, gives the following further particulars regarding the loss of this ship :—

"The first and second mates and the son of one of the joint owners of the vessel, a lad who happened to be on board at the time of the accident, are unanimously of opinion that the loss of the ship is owing to the gross mismanagement of the captain, who was drunk and insisted upon keeping the vessel on a course of the dangers of which he was repeatedly warned, until she ran aground about 18 fathoms from the shore. There was no squall nor the least indication of foul weather, nor was there any sort of skirting that portion of the coast. The *Gertrude* had a cargo of between 4 and 5,000 bags of rice, as many bags of sugar, and a large quantity of valuable silk and jewellery. Among the passengers was a young and handsome Bengalee bride with her suite of attendants, on her way to Bombay, whither she was carrying, besides a costly *trousseau*, a host of delicacies, including a wedding cake of enormous proportions, which is described as having taxed to the utmost the strength of four men to carry. On information reaching Mr. Morris, next day, of resistance having been offered to the Sub-Collector, who had no means of preventing the ship being plundered, he at once proceeded to the spot with a posse of constables, police headmen, and peons, carrying guns, hand-cuffs &c. Two jolly-boats belonging to the *Gertrude* have been smashed to pieces. No lives lost, with the exception of a drunken sailor who was drowned."—*Colombo Bi-Monthly Examiner, March* 1.

FORT POLICE COURT.—14TH MARCH.

(BEFORE J. P. BICKERSTETH, ESQ.)

JACK'S FREAKS ASHORE.—Samuel Maxwell, a seaman on board Her Majesty's ship *Pantaloon*, was charged with assaulting Khuteeza, woman, and wilfully destroying her property. The prosecutrix's statement was that she is a married woman, and that, four nights ago, the defendant went to her house and asked her to call his mistress, saying he would give her two or three rupees for her trouble. She refused to do so, whereupon he struck her with his open hand, and, taking a copper pot, broke a hanging argand lamp and a globe lamp, and ran away with the pot. When running away the defendant fell, and the prosecutrix's husband tried to seize him. The defendant cut his head open with the copper pot. The damage to her property was to the amount of Rs. 2. The prosecutrix admitted that the defendant was in the habit of visiting her daughter and another woman, both prostitutes, who live in a room next to her own.

The prosecutrix's statement was corroborated by two of her neighbours, who were called as witnessed.

The defendant, in his defence, said he was in the habit of visiting the two women, and that, on the night in question, he had an altercation about the money he was required to pay, which the plaintiff took a part, when three men tried to put him out, and his head was broken with a stick.

His Worship convicted the prisoner and fined him Rs. 10 for the offence.

(BEFORE DOSABHOY FRANJEE, ESQ.)

A FORGED PROMISSORY NOTE.—Mr. Vussontrao Balmucoond, pleader, applied to His Worship for a summons against the defendant in the following information of Bhawoo Dadoba, a clerk of the Insolvent Debtors' Court :—

I am a clerk in the Insolvent Debtors' Court, and reside in Funnuswady without the Fort of Bombay. I know one Moses Solomon by sight. On the 28th January last I was served with a summons to appear in the Court of Small Causes on the 3rd February in a suit at the instance of the said Moses Solomon, to answer the plaint filed by him against me for the recovery of Rs. 15, on a promissory note of Rs. 15, alleged to have been executed by me. On the 3rd February last I appeared before the Small Cause Court, when, the said promissory note, I found to my great surprise that the note in question was a fabricated one. I at once denied the execution of the said note, whereupon the said Moses Solomon requested the sitting Judge, Mr. Gopalrao Hurry Deshmookh, to postpone the case for a week, for the production of the attesting witness to the said note.

Accordingly the case was postponed until the 10th February, on which date I appeared before the Small Causes Court. The said Moses Solomon did not appear. Thereupon the case was struck out of the list of cases. At the same time, on my application, the note was compounded in that Court, and a certificate was granted to me to the effect that the note was a fabricated one. On the 15th February last, through my pleader, Mr. Vussontrao Balmucoond, I applied to the Magistrate of Police for a summons against the said Moses Solomon, for using as genuine a forged document. A summons was granted, and the same was renewed twice. Several attempts were made to get the accused served with summons, but without success. On the 8th instant, it was ordered that the summons should be posted on the doors of the house in which the said Moses Solomon resides. I pray, therefore, that a warrant may issue for his apprehension, and that he may be dealt with according to law.

His Worship directed a warrant to issue against Moses Solomon, as prayed for.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—14TH MARCH.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

THE COOMBERWADDY MURDER CASE.—Charles and Mary Balancore were again brought to the bar yesterday, and the preliminary investigation was resumed connected with the murder of Richard Collis.

The first witness examined yesterday, in addition to those mentioned before the Coroner, was Mary Ann Atkinson, who said she lives in a wooden house in the same range of buildings as the prisoners, but on the opposite side. She knew the prisoners at the bar, Balancore and his wife. On one occasion the female prisoner, Mary Balancore, came to her apartments, and she herself went to the female prisoner's room door one day when her husband, the male prisoner, was in jail. That about 11 A. M., on the 5th instant, the male prisoner came to her apartments armed with a large carving knife, with a sharp point and pointed blade, with which he threatened to stab her brother ; she, however, managed to take away the knife from Balancore, who was drunk at the time. On the following morning, at about 11 A. M., the prisoner, Balancore again came to her apartments and asked her for the knife ; she, however, did not return it to him, but took it with her to the rooms occupied by both the prisoners and there delivered it to the female prisoner, Mary Balancore, in the presence of Mr. Durand, one of the deceased's friends, who was present on the day preceding the murder, Balancore again came to her apartments. He was drunk at the time, and as he was armed again with the same knife, witness closed her door and would not open it. He went away, and since then she had not seen that knife again.

The next witness examined, who was not produced before the Coroner, was Narayen Khundoojee, the muccadum on the works where Collis was employed. He said that, on the 5th instant, he was absent from the compound which separated Thera from the neighbouring isles of Therasia and Aspronisi. They are the most frightful precipices that can be imagined, and appear of the colour of iron dross, except when their summits are capped with a deep layer of pozzolana. They vary in height from 500 to 1,200 feet, and slope from 45 to the perpendicular. It is along the edges of these precipices that the principal towns of the island are built—Epanomerio, at the N. W. extremity, and Merovouli and Thera on the centre of the curve or indentation. Nothing presents a stranger spectacle than those houses, like eyries perched along the very edges, and many of them excavated in the vast beds of pozzolana. Under the town of Merovouli is a promontory, which projects about one-third of a mile. There, in the time of Tournefort, lived all the principal inhabitants of the island ; but the violent shocks of earthquakes, particularly those which occurred when Neo Kaimeni (or New Burat Island) was produced, (perhaps about B. C. 237) have frightened all the inhabitants away, and it is now the abode of aquatic birds.—*Times, Feb.* 15.

THE ANTICIPATED ARMY REDUCTIONS.

(From the Army and Navy Gazette.)

WE feel great satisfaction in being able to announce that the approaching reductions in the army will be effected without any thing like the hardship to individuals which was at first anticipated when it became known that the strength of each battalion upon home service was to be diminished by two companies. We may begin by saying that no officer will be retained upon half-pay ; all those who from being supernumerary would fall into this unfortunate position will be retained on the establishment until they become absorbed in the manner we shall presently indicate.

The total number of battalions or rather regiments subject to reduction on the 1st of April is 41. This leaves 82 captains and 164 subalterns to be disposed of. But as we hinted several weeks ago, a distribution of unattached lieutenant-colonelcies and majorities will take place among the old majors and captains now serving, and every promotion thus made will bring one of the junior officers within the limits of the new strength. We understand that 30 lieutenant-colonelcies and 30 majorities will be given, and the officers thus promoted will be regarded as having been reduced, and, therefore, the first of their rank to be brought back to full pay, should they desire it. By this means 60 captains out of the 82 reducible will be at once provided for, and consequently 22 will be retained on full pay until such time as they can be absorbed, a certain portion—about one-half—of the vacancies, whether by purchase or promotion, being set aside to meet these contingencies, and the reserve fund being laid under contribution in the former instance.

With regard to the 164 subalterns, vacancies will be used for the purpose of absorbing them likewise, the reserve fund contributing the price of the commissions of the retiring officers whose places they are to occupy.

It is understood that a certain proportion—about one-fifth or one-sixth—of the officers promoted to unattached rank will be allowed to sell their commissions at once, should they desire it.

To make the process of absorption clear, we may take the instance of a regiment lately arrived from foreign service. It would on the 1st of April have 2 captains instead of 10, 14 lieutenants instead of 12, and 10 ensigns instead of 8. One of the oldest and, probably, one of the senior captains, will be promoted to an unattached majority. This provides for captain No. 1. Captain No. 2 retains his rank, and will remain as a supernumerary until the next non-purchase vacancy takes place, or until the next retirement but one of an officer senior to him. In the former case he at once becomes captain No. 10, and, although he is thus brought down to the new establishment. In the latter case, the retiring officer obtains the value of his commission from the reserve fund, and upon his place company takes place, the supernumerary captain falling into the vacancy. So with the subalterns ; every alternate vacancy by retirement will be turned to account in replacing them, the reserve fund buying the value of which will be but 22 captains to be absorbed, the process is not likely to last long as regards that rank. With four extra subalterns in each regiment, however, rapid promotions are likely to be much affected for some years.

On the whole, this arrangement is well-calculated to mitigate the hardship consequent on the reduction ; and we cannot

BANKS.

BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated, with Unlimited Liability, under Act No. XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.
CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Head Office—Bombay.

London Bankers—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Branches—London, Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 3 months' sight				at 2s. 0d	per Rupee.
4	do.	—	—	at 1s. 11½d.	
2	do.	—	—	at 1s. 11¾d.	
1	do.	—	—	at 1s. 11¾d.	
½	do.	—	—	at 1s. 11¾d.	
On demand		—	—	at 1s. 11¾d.	

DEPOSITS

Interest will be allowed as follows:—
On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 „
„ 6 „ 4 „
„ 12 „ 7 „
No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other shares for 1 per cent.
Government or other Securities received for safe custody and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.
On returning Securities out of safe custody, 1 per cent.
Orders and Hoondies should be made payable; and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."
Any information as to rates of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.
Bombay, 28th Nov. 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decree of 7th and 9th March* 1848 *and by Imperial Decree of 30th July* 1854. Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1866, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)
Head Office—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON (LIMITED); GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
OFFICES—No. 9, HAMPTART ROW.
This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills.
On London.
„ France and the Continent of Europe.
„ Egypt.
„ Calcutta.
„ Madras and Pondicherry.
„ Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
„ Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
„ Sydney and Melbourne.
„ Singapore and Java.
At current rates.

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000.
On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 2 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do.
12 ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.
Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.
Bombay, 11th August 1865. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000, WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).
CAPITAL CALLED UP £1,800,000.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
FRANCIS BOTHEN, Esq., *Chairman.* TIMOTHY Wiggin & Co.)
A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman. (Messrs. Grey and Coates, London, and Glyn & Co., London.)
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq., (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES R. MARSON, Esq., (Messrs. Marson Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq., (Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co., Calcutta).
General Manager—Anthony Morrison, Esq. (now in India).
Secretary—W. H. Lawrence, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Auditors.—Messrs. Fenton and Braithwaite.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs & Co.
Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, and Melbourne and others are in the course of being organised at Hongkong and Shanghai.
AGENCY AT BOMBAY.
Offices Elphinstone Circle.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight				at 2s.	1d.
4	do.	—	—	at 2s.	0¾d.
3	do.	—	—	at 2s.	0½d.
2	do.	—	—	at 2s.	0¼d.
1 month's	do.	—	—	at 2s.	0¼d.
Demand on Bank of England		—	—	at 2s.	0¼d.
On Ireland and Scotland		—	—	at 2s.	0¼d.

The Bank also grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the Straits Settlements. Branches are re-established, and purchases or collects Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.
On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 per cent.
„ 6 „ ... 5 „
„ 12 „ ... 6 „
No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*
Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms which may be arranged on application to the Agent.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other charges and Certificates.
Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills; otherwise a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.
By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
Bombay, 23rd October 1865.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland. Circular Notes are issued for the use of Travellers, and Letters of Credit granted on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.
The Bank also Gold on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.
On Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight.... 6 per cent.
„ 6 „ „ .... 4 „
Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.
If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged at 4 per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ½ per cent.
Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the offices, or by letter to the Manager.
Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
T. G. YOUNG, Manager.
Church Lane Street, Bombay, 6th Nov. 1865.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
„ FIXED CAPITAL—£800,000.
„ Reserve Fund, £105,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS, 1865-6.
THOMAS ALEXANDER MITCHELL, Esq., M.P., CHAIRMAN.
JOHN ALLAN, Esq. — THOMAS LANCASTER, Esq.
JAMES FRASER, Esq. — JOSEPH R. MORRISON, Esq.
JOHN JONES, Esq. — DONALD McLACHLAN, Esq.
WM. MACNAUGHTAN, Esq.

Manager—G. U. ADAM, Esq.
Secretary—C. STEWART, Esq.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s.					1¾d.	per Rupee.
4	do.	—	—	at 2s.	1¾d.	
3	do.	—	—	at 2s.	1¾d.	
2	do.	—	—	at 2s.	1¾d.	
1	do.	—	—	at 2s.	1¾d.	
On Demand (Head Office)		—	—	at 2s.	2d.	

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily Balances, viz.:—
Repayable in one sum, 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
„ „ 6 months' notice, 4 „
„ „ 12 „ 6 „
No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other shares for ¼ per cent.
Government or other Securities received for safe custody and Interest of Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.
On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Orders and Hoondies should be made payable; and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."
Any information as to rates of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.
Bombay, 28th Nov. 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER. *Capital—£1,000,000 (one million sterling), in 40,000 Shares of £25 each.*
(WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000.)
HEAD OFFICE—54, Moorgate Street, London, E. C.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, Foochow, Hankow, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore and Yokohama.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposits at
2 per cent. per annum.
On Fixed Deposits for 3 months certain 4 do.
„ do. 6 do. 5 do.
„ do. 12 do. 6 do.
No interest allowed on Current Account Balance under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight				at 2s.	0d	per rupee.
4	do.	—	—	at 2s.	0¼d.	
3	do.	—	—	at 2s.	0½d.	
2	do.	—	—	at 2s.	0¾d.	
1	do.	—	—	at 2s.	1d.	
On Demand		—	—	at 2s.	1d.	

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are drawn forcmly on Demand.
Office hours 10 to 4: Saturdays 10 to 1.
J. BEATTIE, Agent.
Bombay, 19th February 1866.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED).
ધી બેંક આર હિંદુસ્થાન ચાઇના જેપાન (મીમીટેડ).
धी बैंक भफ हीन्दुस्थान, चना, चड व्यापान (मीमीटेड)
CAPITAL £4,000,000 IN 40,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH, OF WHICH ONLY £25 IS TO BE CALLED UP.

Called up	£1,000,000
Paid up	401,000
Reserve Fund	100,000

Head Office—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C., London.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS CUTTERELL, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
LIEUT. COL. FRENCH.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
JAMES LEVICK, Esq.
SASSOON D. SASSOON, Esq.
J. MACKRILL SMITH, Esq.
Hon. J. F. H. STUART WORTLEY.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.

EDINBURGH BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
William Forbes, Esq., of Melwyn.
Patrick Arkley, Esq., of Dominald.
James Mackintosh, Esq., jun., of La Mancha, and late of Calcutta.
John A. Macrae, Esq., W.S., 20 Frederick Street, Agent.
Henry Turner, Esq., Inspector of Branches.
Committee in Bombay.
E. D. SASSOON, Esq.

Bankers.
LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The National Bank, (established 1835.)
Do. .....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL.....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
MANCHESTER...The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
SCOTLAND.....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND.....The National Bank.

THE Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the Continent, and issues on the Continent of Europe.
Drafts on *The Banks of England, on Scotland or Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.
To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*
The Bank will negociate Bill payable in London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and will also grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai or Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 100.
Interest is not allowed on balances of monthly minimum rate of discount rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum. Unless the deposit shall have been lodged fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed thereupon.
If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.
Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Banks draft free of charge.
The Bank will procure enlargement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.
It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed
The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, Limited, Bombay.
Bombay, 14th Dec. 1865. A. THOMSON, Manager.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED).
ધી ઇડીઅન પેનીન્સુલા લંડન અંડ ચાઇના બેંક (લીમીટેડ).
धि इण्डीअन पेनिन्सुला लण्डन एंड चाइना बाङ्क (लीमीटेड).
Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.
Subscribed Capital—Fifty Lacs of Rupees in 12,500 Shares of 200 Rupees each.
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO TWO CRORES OF RUPEES (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.
Branches, 1 Hare Street, Calcutta, and 48 and 49 Gresham House, London, E. C.
Board of Directors.
ARDASEER HORMUSJEE Wadia, Chairman. (B. and A. Hormusjee.)
SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART.
CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq.
London Bankers.—The Union Bank of London.
H. J. Mc Glashan, Chief Manager.
Charles Iggulden } Managers.
H. R. Seymour, }
H. S. Marsden, Accountant.
A. H. Wildy, Assistant Accountant.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London and Calcutta at the current rates of the day.

DEPOSITS.

Current Accounts.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed, subject to special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

3 months certain				... 4 per cent.
6	„	„	... 5 „	
12	„	„	... 6 „	

COMMISSION.

The Bank receives Government Securities and Shares for safe custody on account of constituents, free of charge, and realizes interests and dividends thereon at a charge of ¼ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
Any further information as to rule of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ¼ per cent.
Any further information as to banking terms of business may be obtained on application at the Offices, Elphinstone Circle.
Hours of business—10 A.M. to 3 P.M.: Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
CHARLES IGGULDEN, Manager.
Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th March 1866.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislature of India, No. XIX. of 1857.*
CAPITAL ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 50,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Scrivo Bank Tee Lakes.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
ANDREW GRANT, Esq., *Chairman.* DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
W. F. FORBES, Esq. KAHANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
E. GRIMM, Esq.
Auditors.
ALEX. STEWART, Esq. HENRY BROOKE, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.
EXCHANGE.
Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. 2s. 0¾d. „
„ 3 do. 2s. 0½d. „
„ 2 do. 2s. 0¼d. „
„ 1 do. 2s. 0¼d. „
„ On demand 2s. 0¼d. „
Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat, and Belgaum.
All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. on sums of that amount or upwards, on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 5 do. do.
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.
H. P. HOADLEY, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 25th Oct. 1865.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).
Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857, and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF 250 RUPEES EACH,
With power to increase.
OFFICES—No. 10, RAMPART ROW.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
CHARLES FREWEN LINDSAY, Esq., *Chairman.*
HURBUM NURSEY, Esq.
GOKULDAS MADHOY PUDUMSEY, Esq.
SEEOJEE VELLJEE, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 500.
Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.

The Bank will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, on the following terms.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 7 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

COMMISSION.

The Bank take charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.
On the sale or purchase of Government Securities, ¼ per cent.
Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Offices, or by letter to the Manager.
Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Bombay, 28th February 1866. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED).
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000.
HEAD OFFICE—80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Branches in India—Agencies, Lahore, Umritsar, and Calcutta, (others in course of being opened).
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange:—
On London ..... at 6 months' sight 2s. 1d. per rupee.
„ 6 „ „ 2s. 0¾d. „
„ 4 „ „ 2s. 0¾d. „
„ 2 „ „ 2s. 0¼d. „
„ on Demand 2s. 0¼d. „
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand 2s. 0d. „
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers } 1s. 11¾d.
on the Continent. }

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000 ¾ per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ „ 4 „ „
„ 12 „ „ 5 „ „
Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.
If to be paid in India a commission will be charged at 4 per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ¼ per cent.
Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the offices, or by letter to the Manager.
Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
T. G. YOUNG, Manager.
Church Lane Street, Bombay, 6th Nov. 1865.

BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA, introduced and prepared by ALFRED BISHOP, Manufacturing Chemist, 17 & 18 Speck's Fields, Mile End, New Town, London.
This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities, which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its COOLING, REFRESHING, and MILD APERIENT properties, as well as in flavour as a SALINE draught. It is particularly well adapted for *women and young children*, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.
N.B.—The genuine has the name BISHOP upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes, and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.
Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in tubes, Citrate of Lithia, Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations. Agents for Bombay—TREACHER & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER., &c.

ALLSOPP'S BEER, in Wood, October Brew, expected in March. Orders registered by CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.
Rampart Row, 17th January 1866.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES, as follows —Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

LEGGATT & Co. have the following WINES:—

CHAMPAGNE, extra quality	...	per dozen qts.	Rs.	40
Do. dry	...	...	„	35
Do. good	...	...	„	30
SHERRY, dry	...	...	„	25
Do. pale	...	...	„	25
Do. do.	...	...	„	30
CLARET, Breakfast	...	...	„	12
BRANDY, ...	...	...	„	24
Do., ...	...	...	„	36
Port Wine, some years in Bottle	...	...	„	30
Tent Wine	...	...	„	29
PORT WINE—a fine old Wine	...	...	„	22
A good Wine	...	...	„	18
do.	...	...	pts.	11
SPIRITS—Hollands	...	...	qts.	15
LIQUEURS—Cherry Brandy	...	...	qts.	36
do.	...	...	pts.	16
Noyeau	...	...	qts.	34
No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret	...	...	„	21
Ditto	...	...	pts.	12
No. 3, a full flavoured Do.	...	...	„	8

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

Established in Bombay in 1843.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. solicit that orders for their well known Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, from their friends in Western India, may be sent
In BOMBAY ..... to Messrs. Rogers & Co., and to Edulje Pallonjee (for Native Traders).
„ POONA ..... „ „ Rogers & Co.
„ Secundrabad ..... „ „ Hajee Curreem & Co.
„ Kamptee, Seetabuldee, &c. ..... „ „ Cursetjee & Co.
„ Kurrachee ..... „ „ Budgett and Hughes.
„ Calicut ..... „ „ Hirjee & Co. (1)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNES in quarts and pints:— (2)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRIES are selected with the greatest care and especially for a tropical climates. (3)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CLARETS are Pure Wines of the Choicest Vintages and Growths. (4)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PORTS in quarts and pints, are Vintage Wines. (5)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s MOSELLE AND HOCK, (in quarts and pints) either Sparkling or Still, are from the best known Houses in Germany. (6)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s OLD PALE COGNAC, so well known and appreciated as to have created fraudulent imitations by unscrupulous Traders, induces us to announce the adoption of a Trade Mark, on Bett's Patent Capsule over the Cork. Our original Heart-shaped Label has also a Trade Mark, the copying either of which is Felony. (7)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s BEST LONDON OLD TOM and OLD JAMAICA RUM, need only be compared with similarly named spirits shipped to India to be preferred to them. (8)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY from the most approved Distilleries. (9)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CORDIALS are Luxardo, Wynand Fockink, and Heerings, shippers well known, and who excel all others in the manufacture of them. (10)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PRICE LISTS and TERMS will be forwarded on application to any of our Agents as above named; and enquiries will be obtained and information afforded by Messrs. Coates and Co., in LONDON, 44, Mark Lane, E. C., or by their BORDEAUX HOUSE, Place du Champ de Mars. (11)

FOR SALE, at the Godown of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

Cliquot,	Leop. Meyer, Bass	quarts 36
Aux deux Ecussons,	do.	quarts 30
Aux Armes de Reims	do.	quarts & pints. 28

RHENISH AND MOSELLE WINES.

Sparkling Moselle Muscatel,	F. Kehrmann	quarts 30
Do. Hock, Schwarzhofberg chosen,	do.	quarts 36
Do. Johannisberg, choice	do.	quarts 36
Do. Hock,	do.	quarts 30
Still Hock, Hochheim	do.	quarts 24
Do. Hock, 1857,	L. Meyer, Bass	quarts 24
Sparkling Hock,	Iodocus Feres & Co	quarts 30
Do. Moselle,	do.	quarts 36

CLARETS.

Chateau Milon,	Hy. Hernozant	quarts 16
St. Julien 1856, first quality,	Montbrill franc	quarts 24
Claret in Casks at 4 dozen,	Bahimann & Co	48
Red Hungarian Wine, in Casks	do.	60

BRANDY.

Champagne Cognac No. 1, H. & C. Balaresque	32
Boonekamp of Maag Bitter, ...	pints. 12
Do.	flagons 8

VOLKART BROTHERS.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.
MESSRS. CAMPBELL, PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.

	Per doz.	Rs.
Do. „ Do. „ „	...	30
Do. „ Crown „ „	...	20
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	...	21
Moselle, Sparkling Extra 1st quality	...	40
Do. do. Pints	...	21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co	...	36
Do. Fine „ Brand Crown	...	26
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown Pints	...	16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co	...	36
Do. Sparkling Brand a Crown	...	30
Do. Extra Still Red Seal	...	18
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	...	23
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	...	29
Do. Gold Do.	...	33
Do. Green Seal	...	33
Do. Vino Fino	...	29
Do. Red Seal	...	26
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	...	33
Claret Light Capsule,	...	15
Do. Yellow Seal	...	24
Do. Red Pints	...	17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	...	32
Port, Black Seal	...	26
Bandy, Vieux Cognac	...	34
Do. Brand a Crown	...	24
Old Tom, Red Seal	...	18
Dry Gin, Black Seal	...	18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts	...	36
Do. Pints	...	19

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.
Rampart Row, 20th May 1865.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.—AGENTS in Bombay for the FIRE BRANCH ..... FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Church Gate Street.

THE MARITIME INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—*Capital—One Million Pounds Sterling.* HEAD OFFICE IN LIVERPOOL. AGENTS in Bombay, Church Gate Street. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D. 1720,
HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.
JOHN ALEXANDER HANKEY, Esq.—*Governor.*
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LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.
Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured. This arrangement will be found to be more advantageous to the Policy holders than an apparently larger proportion of the profits, subject to the expenses of management. The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured or as an immediate Cash payment.
Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.
An allowance will be made for the surrender of Policies for the whole term of Life, on which not less than three years' premiums have been paid.
The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.
Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

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Floating Policies are granted at usual premiums.

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The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the undermentioned Agencies :—

Madras	Messrs. ARBUTHNOT, & Co.	
Calcutta	„	MACKILLOP, STEWART, & Co.
Hong Kong	„	DENT & Co.
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Mauritius	„	BITH & Co.
Melbourne	„	DALGETY & Co.
Launceston	„	DU CROZ & Co.
Hobart Town	„	MR. LAVINGTON ROOPE.
Adelaide	„	ELDER & Co.
Sydney	„	FANNING GRIFFITHS & Co.
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For further information and Prospectus apply to
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 26th June 1865.

NOTICE.—The undersigned are now prepared to grant INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE on pucka built Bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay, on most advantageous terms.
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Agents to Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

FIRE BR